The Bombay Ga

No. 11,182 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY:

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th „
M. Hydaspes	2981	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th „
— Nizam	2725	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st „
L. Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Assam	3038	501	S. F. Cole	14th „
L. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairclough	21st „
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
MALWA	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	2rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	17th „
MASSILIA	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st „
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 24, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Wednesday, 1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday, 1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000	750	on Monday, 1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class	7	5	0
Via Dieppe	1st class	5	18	1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. VICTORIA	3250	480	Wm. Russell	3rd Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3400	480	H. S. Young	21st „
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	D. C. Boothby	15th Nov.
s.s. NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	To follow.
s.s. PERSIA	4500	600	R. Hutchison	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 tons, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about 15th October. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Sept., 1884.

PASSENGER S[illegible].

MESSRS. [illegible], KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HANDBOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCES GRANTED AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.

We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1884. Agents.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Rs. 2-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

			Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA	per tin	Rs.	0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA	„	„	0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE	„	„	1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA	„	„	1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA	„	„	1 14
COCOA NIBS	„	„	2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets	Re. 1 and		1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars..........Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars..........Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S

STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Especially beneficial during the Monsoon and the Hot Weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression of Power, producing an immediate change, restoring CONDITION and LIFE.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	A.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	......	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	......	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	......	
Cardinal	35	0	......	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	.....	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
CHAMPAGNE—				
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	......	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	......	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	......	
Do. do. ****	26	0	......	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP and CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
17	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis...	9	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine			
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux District.	12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,

WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS HERE ON 1ST PROXIMO.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be OPENED and interest allowed on daily balances at 2 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS will be received for fixed periods in the following terms:—

For 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
For 6 „ .... 4 „ „

DEPOSITS will also be received for other periods at rates to be learned on application.

DRAFTS on London and Agencies will be granted at the Current rate of Exchange.

SECURITIES will be received for custody and INTEREST and DIVIDENDS COLLECTED when due. The PURCHASE and SALE of SECURITIES will also be undertaken.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be received for collection.

A. F. SIMPSON,
ACTING AGENT.
Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

THIS Department is now replete with every requisite for Gentlemen. The services of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER having been engaged, we are in a position to execute all Orders for Clothing for all purposes, in the newest, most fashionable and best materials, ensuring a perfect, stylish and comfortable fit, at a cost far below the usual Rates charged in India.

We receive regular Shipments of Goods for this Department of our Business, and Gentlemen may therefore do well to write for anything they may happen to require.

We shall be glad to send POST FREE to any part of India PATTERNS of MATERIALS with INSTRUCTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dress Shoes, Oxford Shoes, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, Elastic Boots, Walking Boots, &c., &c.

HOSIERY.—India Gauze and Merino Pants and Vests, Cotton Merino and Silk Socks.

SCARVES AND TIES.—Dress Ties, Ring Scarf, Sailor Knot Scarf, Choice Silk and Satin Scarves in a variety of shapes and materials, Made and Unmade.

LINEN COLLARS.—In the most fashionable styles and sizes.

GLOVES.—White Kid, Dogskin, Doeskin, Buckskin, Driving, &c., &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Fine Cambric and Irish Linen, Plain and Fancy Silk.

SHIRTS.—The Shirts we import will stand any amount of Washing and are of a very superior quality. Jute-Long-cloth with Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Regatta Oxford Silk and Wool Flannel.

HATS AND HELMETS.—Of the most stylish and recent shapes: a very large collection to choose from.

BRACES AND BELTS, Toilet Requisites, Meerschaum and Briar Wood Pipes, Cigar Cases Cigarette Cases, &c., &c.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

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PHOTOG

11, ESPLA

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions
by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOG
(Universally admitted to b
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and
LISTS AND TE

BRANC

TALBOT HOUSE,
SIMLA,

STONE'S LGA LIG

Specially brewed to meet t

BASS & CO.'S INDIA

BOTTLED BY
May be obtained of all the
STONE
9, ST. MILDRED'S COU

S. ROSE &

PIANOFO

THE EASY PURCHASE

S. ROSE & Co., having received such numerou
of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT
adopted the EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet w
ment in connection with their branch of business.

The following are manufactured specially for S. ROSE &
withstand the effect of the climate:—

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND OVERSTRUNG S

Cash Rs. 850, or as above Rs. 900. Cases of Tin and

Payment on giving the order				...	...
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch				...	...
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE" SQUARE P

Cash Rs. 650, or as above Rs. 700. Cases of Tin and Wood,

Payment on giving the order					...	...
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch					...	...
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...

THE EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Cash Rs. 750, or as above Rs. 800. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order				...	...	...	...
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch				...	...	...	...
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...

Total

THE "CANTANT[illegible]SONANTE COTTAGE" PIANOFORTE.

C
Payment on givin
Promissory Note
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto

Catalogues

THE POR

FOR TRAVELLERS, C

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER,
following descriptive particulars wi
old styles, and an inspection of the Ma
bilities claimed for it.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Wr
enclosed in a strong oak case, under *eight pounds*.

CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful p
factured of the best material, in a strong and durable m

COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-tw
and Signs (—), " " ', &, &c.

CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary
dak ghari, a budgerow in bungalow, or in camp.

LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as cl
directly from the type, the inking is effected by an ink-pad, upon

RAPIDITY.—A practised operator can write over forty
one week's practice, may write from twenty-five to thirty words

COPYING.—A letter written by the Portable Type-W
written with the pen.

ADAPTABILITY.—Unlike other machines, which
requires the use of one hand only. To a person w
paralysis, or afflicted with rheumatism in hand or a
do it will be found a great relief to brain, eye, wrist,

ECONOMY.—It is less than half the price of othe

IT IS INVALUABLE for foreign correspondence
Offices, Bankers, Merchants, Shorthand Writers, Cle

PR

BOMBAY AP

COURT & CO., 21

.Plaintiffs.
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late
esent
......Defendants.

a warrant of
...ated the 12th day
...rected to SELL the
...of the abovenamed
...of pension and tax
...ngalow, stable and
...n, situate, lying and
...treet in the Island of
...rement nine thousand
...ds, be the same little
...ooks of the Collector of
...old No. 117 and under
...ded as follows:—On or
...property of Hormusjee
...ty of Dossabhoy Bejon-
...st by the properties of
...o. Purshotum Pootlajee
...towards the south partly
...property of Dossabhoy
...towards the north by the
...gir. Notice is hereby given
...s in or charges or claim on the
...other than claims involving an
...nt or seeking the removal of the
...on or before the 13th day of
...ny office a statement verified by
...nation of such rights, claims or
...nd day of September, 1884.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

...ST UNPACKED,
BENGER'S
...LF-DIGESTIVE
FOOD.
...and highly Nutritive Aliment for Infants and Invalids.
Cash net Re. 1-2 per tin.

...R, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

...EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

...E NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

...OTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND ... of Rs. 10 per share will be PAID on and after the ...ctober, 1884, to the Shareholders of the Company ...se names stood on the Register on the 19th inst. on ...uction of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1884.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 65 per share on the PAID-UP CAPITAL of the above Company, will be paid at its registered office No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY next, the 2nd October, 1884, between the hours of 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on the 24th September, 1884, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed ...ak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bom...ay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfort...ble DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

...HUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent ... Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, ...ort.

TRICYCLES ! ! !—Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with Ball Bearings, Patent Band Brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. Geyer Co., Bombay.

CHARLES LERVOIRE'S FINEST COGNAC * * * Very old. Rs. 34 per doz.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WASH your DOGS with OLIVE SOAP and make them sweet and clean. At all Chemists and Grocers. 4 annas per cake.

POLO.—For sale, a handsome bay pony, 3 years old, will make a capital polo pony. Rs. 10J. "A. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED passed Hospital Assistants, salary Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to Dr. Amidass Manji, L.M., Chief Medical Officer, Junagad State.

THE PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW and WIRE-BREAKER combined. A novel and useful article for household or travelling. Very stout make. Re. 1-12—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

FRESH APPLES—Daily expected. Please apply at the Fort, Cumballa Hill and Market branches of the Provision Cash Stores. W. J. ESSAI.

THE Purveying Department of the P. C. Stores, supplies daily Bazaar to Private Families, Chummeries and Hotels. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

UP-COUNTRY orders accompanied with a remittance for fresh Fish, Vegetables and Fruits, promptly attended to. W. J. ESSAI.

AERATED WATERS—For the convenience of Residents in the Mofussil, Sodawater, Ginger Ale, &c. Can be supplied in Champagne pints. W. J. ESSAI.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

WANTED, a good CARD and MULE FITTER for two or three months. Address, "Fitter," *Bombay Gazette.*

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY is rapidly becoming the most popular brand in Bombay. Rs. 25 per doz. Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

CHORAL FESTIVAL, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Monday, September 29, 6 p.m. Books of Words and Music to be had at SOUNDY & Co. 8 as. each.

CHIANTI WINE.—Just landed a small consignment of real Italian Chianti wine in half flasks.—INZOLI BROTHERS, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

SPECIALITIES !—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Ang... all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit...ansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

...nily Hotel, Apol...
...arbour. S... ...o House
...at speci... ...ome Rooms on
...lly low rates.

...As. per skein in every
...so, an extensive stock
..., Limited.

...een seal, estab-
...doz.; quarts, Rs. 50
...art, Latham & Co.

...OMBAY and
... Price, Rs. 5;
...ombay Gazette

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...Rs. 22-8, un-
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...ttee,
...ORDON,
Secretary.
...t., 1884.

...ment Tenders
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W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.
23rd July, 1884.

...TICE.
...OF HIRDAS.
...nvited for the purchase of
...AN or HIRDA collection of the
...sts for the season 1884-85 which is

IN BELGAUM.

...ka......	4,000
...ka......	1,400
Total	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

...Division of Kanara	2,250
...Division of Kanara	150
...n Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

...offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the
...op if delivered at the depots on the roadsides
...ests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra,
...d Honawar bundars, will be accepted.
...Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be
...at the depots in the forests; but no tender of
...Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven.
...ter will be accepted.
...further particulars and terms of sale apply to
...signed between the date of this publication and
...ctober, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
...rvator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 26th August, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

...ENESSE AND COMPANY.

...THURSDAY, the 2nd October, Messrs. MENESSE ...ill hold their usual weekly auction sale at their ...a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist,

...es Bobbins of various sorts.
Australian jams.
...es brandy.
keelings bar soap.
...es sarries.
fancy prints.
colored muslins.
...es grey piece-goods.

...y, 29th September, 1884.
MENESSE & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES OF TWIST.

By order of Shaw Jathabhoy Mugenlal and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Khoja Hassum Purdhan, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 41, Meadow-street, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., the sale to commence at 2 p.m. as follows:—

50 Bales, each containing 400 lbs. Dhurumsee (Coorla) Spinning Co.'s Twist No. 20.

Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and remainder to be paid the next day.

AUCTION SALE of an Invoice of Toughen Glassware and Austrian Bentwood Furniture and several Consignments of Wine and Spirits.

Under instructions from the consignee and on account and risk of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (No. 41 Meadow Street) on SATURDAY, the 4th October, the sale to commence at 2 p.m., precisely.

A large consignment of 45 cases of Toughen glass plain and light soda, ½ and ¼ pint tumblers, finger bowls, ship tumblers and lamp glasses.

Also, an Invoice of Austrian Bentwood very strong and light chairs of various elegant designs and colour and are suitable for drawing, dining and bed room; children's high chairs changeable into carriages, rocking chairs, revolving office chairs, &c.

A choice assortment of Thomas Hardy's wines consisting of Angaston sherry, Oomoo claret, Auldana cup-(breakfast claret) Reisling.

A lot of J. de Bruijn and Zoon of Rotterdam claret, Orange Curacao, Boonekemp bitters.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF FIREWOOD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder Bunders, Mazagon, by order of C.A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and *in re* Dorabjee Jewajee Chocksey, an insolvent, a quantity of firewood.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, splendid piano (Soundy & Co.), full-sized slate billiard table, complete, by Roberts, inlaid ornamental cabinet, rich pictures, valuable law books, platedglass and porcelain ware, copper utensils, English meat safe, choice plants and ferns, handsome (new) brougham, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 48 (near the Gloria Church), Mazagon, the whole of the above property of Thomas Lidbetter, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount-road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture made to order, best electro-plated wares, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate nearly new mahogany full-size slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co. with balls, cues, lamps, &c. complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. &c., the property of JOHN G. RUSSELL, Esq. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as ice-pitchers, cruetstand, tea set, epergne salver, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood Wimbridge-made plain and carved French-polished household furniture such as telescopic dining table in six pieces, sideboard, whatnot, one very handsome Wimbridge-made teakwood and satinwood inlaid sideboard with mirror back and drawer, handsome circular, pier, side, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long-arm and drawing-room chairs, settees, ornament stands, bookstands, teapoys, handsome wall toilet stands with mirror, a handsome mahogany full-size slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, lamps, &c., nearly new, dining-room, arm and without arm chairs, handsome iron four-post bed-stead with spring and coir mattresses, one very handsome teak-wood Frenchpolished, Wimbridge-made inlaid almira, with plate glassdoor in the centre and side wings, plate glass-door almira, handsome Wimbridge-made dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing tables with glass attached, dressing glasses, chest of drawers, clothes presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Tricamdas Damodhur.

G—L 3659—H 1286- 86— 1 bale grey shirting ex s.s. Nubia.
do. H 1313-1315— 3 „ „ ex s.s. Persia-
do. H 1297-1312—16 „ „ ex s.s. Werneth Hall

On account of the concerned.
5 cases Italian cloth.

AUCTION SALE of Sweepings, old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock,

Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m. at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood and iron, &c. &c.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow, lately occupied by Mr. Rahim, Aloo... Chinchpoogly, Parell-road, a little far from the New Great E... ...stern S. and W. mills, the valuable and handsome blackwood ... and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, ...e, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, 1,2,5,6 and 10 light h... ...nging argand lamps, six light chandeliers, double light w... ...l shades, large pier glasses in gilt frames, large marble ele... marble inlaid round table on gilt stands, a firstrate fireproof safe, globe la..., large size oleographs in gilt frames, mechanical toys, large Brussel's carpets, brass and iron bedsteads, rich flower vases, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter. The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Wilderness," Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate mahogany slate miniature billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome large marble table, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12 lights hanging and wall argand lamps, first-rate large oil-paintings, oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome strong Calcutta-built buggy in very good order, one strong Calcutta mail-phaeton, one handsome strong powerful chestnut Hungarian horse, broken to single and double harness, sets of plated mounted English double harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 1st October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases prints.
35 boxes champagne in quarts and pints.
40 doz., champagne, moselle and hockin, quarts and pints.
1 double-barrelled central-fire gun in case by T. Brand and Sons.

On account and at the risk of Abdoollaly Dawoodkhan—
C—1116—1 bale 300 lbs. twist, ex California.
1117—1 „ 300 lbs. „ ex Hispania.

On account and at the risk of Damoder Narronjee—
A B C—3062-67—6 cases prints, ex Inchcluthe.

On account and at the risk of Hurjeewun Mooljee—
W M B—41—1 case white nensooks, ex India.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Winter-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, superior real China flower vases and jars, &c., the property of G. H. FARRAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo-street, opposite the Share Bazaar, several newly arrived consignments of English and Continental goods consisting of perfumery and soaps, toys, handsomely painted flower pots, superior porcelain, dessert, toilet and tea services, superior China cups and saucers, tea services, breakfast services, cheese stands, cruet and egg stands, sardine and biscuit boxes, hall lamps, scent bottles, Bohemian glassware, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, tea trays, Brussels and velvet carpet rugs, tin toys, fancy goods, kerosine-oil stoves of sizes, table and hanging lamps, electroplated table goods, star and fern pattern and other goods too numerous to mention.

On SATURDAY, the 11th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Eddington House, Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built nearly new boat-shaped open carriage by Lowell, a handsome grey Arab horse 5 years old, going fast, very quiet, and a set of English-made plated mounted single harness, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Captain W. E. HUTCHINSON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th October and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Metal Mart, the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Somejee Parpia, consisting of carved and plain Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington and other makers, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, rich cut glassware of various patterns, very handsome 6, 8, 10, 12 and 18 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and other makers, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, 4, 5 and 7 light glass-stem candelabra, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pots, rolls of superior Brussel's and velvet carpets, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, English-built carriages, sets of English-made plated mounted single and double and four-in-hand harness &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1884.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING.

THE line having been REPAIRED TRAFFIC of every description is now being CONVEYED THROUGH as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1884.

FOR SALE, a set of APPARATUS for the ANALYSIS OF WATER (without the Chemical Balance), Rs. 55 net. Apply to FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 16.

Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES to the Company's Factories at Khamgaum, Oomrawatti, Akote and Wudwan. Applications to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the seashore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.

Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 per share has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1884 (making for the whole year 7 per cent.), and will be paid on and after the 6th October to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 29th September, on production of share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th September to 6th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

41, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER O., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in storage, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a ... DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site ... works include about the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The sea entrance and a 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a ...nce's Dock. Plans, passage communicating with the Pr... form of tender conditions of contract, specification a... to the Bombay may be seen at the office of the Engineer ... and after Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, ... available, the 27th August, 1884, and copies of the same, ... No. 1 may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contra... to be Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," a... at lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port T...mber, Bombay at or before noon of the 15th day of Nov... 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tende... will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

25th of August, 1884.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM 1st October, 1884, a CHANGE will be made in the form of application for inland MONEY ORDERS, and a COUPON, or SLIP, will be attached to each, which will be delivered with the money order to the payee without extra charge. The object of the coupon is to enable a remitter to write to the payee the purpose for which the money order is sent, or any other message he pleases. The coupon will be retained by the payee.

2. Forms can be obtained gratis at the Post Office as before. The remitter will have, as at present, to fill in the amount of the order, the payee's name and address and his own name and address on the receipt and acknowledgment. Remitters will continue to receive acknowledgments for their money orders signed by the payee.

3. Remitters must fill in the side of the form printed in black. The reverse printed in red ink is to be filled in by the Post Office only.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, the 25th September, 1884.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1883.

2nd. To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1884.

IN RE BEJANJI FRAMJI and PALANJI FRAMJI, lately carrying on business as General Merchants in Bombay under the name and firm of PALANJI FRAMJI, and in China under the name and firm of BEJANJI FRAMJI.

WHEREAS by a DEED of COMPOSITION, dated the 22nd day of June, 1884, and made between the said Palanji Framji and Bejanji Framji (the latter then and now in Hongkong in China), of the first part; Nathooram Joravarmul, Hajarilal Mooltanchand, Sorabji Nuserwanji Talati, Byramji Hirjibhoy Bhaisania, and Shapurji Framji Dalal, of the second part; and the said Nathooram Joravarmul, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Talati, Byramji Hirjibhoy Bhaisania, and Shapurji Framji Dalal, and the several persons and firms who have set their respective hands and seals in the second column of the schedule thereunder written, being respectively creditors of the said Palanji Framji and Bejanji Framji, of the third part; for the considerations therein mentioned the said Bejanji Framji and Palanji Framji have in substance and effect assigned into the said parties of the second part as trustees of the said Indenture all the stock-in-trade, goods, monies, securities for money credits, and other the estate and effects of the said Bejanji Framji and Palanji Framji (except their wearing apparel) TO HOLD the same upon the trust and subject to the terms and conditions in the said Indenture set forth for the benefit of the general body of creditors who shall sign, seal, and deliver the said Deed or a duplicate thereof within six months from the date thereof;—And whereas the said Deed has since its first execution been signed by a large majority of creditors in number and value of the said Estate;—And whereas the said trustees will on and after the 1st day of October next proceed to investigate the claims against the said estate—Now it is hereby notified that such of the creditors of the said estate as have not yet executed the said deed and who desire to share in the distribution of the said estate are required to attend at the office of the undersigned on or before the 5th day of November next, at No. 7, Rampart-row, Fort, and to execute the said deed either in person or by duly constituted attorney; otherwise the trustees will proceed with the winding up of the estate without reference to the claims of such non-executing creditors. The creditors of the above estate are also hereby required within the aforesaid time to send in their claims with all proofs and evidences in support thereof to the undersigned at their above office or to the said trustees at Bazaar Gate-street, Fort. On or after the said 5th day of November next the said trustees will declare a first dividend on all admitted claims.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1884.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, High Court.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Calcutta *vs.* Bombay, 10-30 a. m.
Lawn Tennis, Calcutta *vs* Bombay, 4-30 p.m.
Choral Festival, Cathedral, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Nowshera (s), and Swordsman (s), from Sea; Henry Balckow (s), Bussorah; Wilhelmine, Natal; and Sumatra (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Inchmaree (s), from Newport.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th:—Nowshera (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Friary (s), Kurrachee; Clan Maclean (s), Bordeaux; and Waverley (s), Hull. Yesterday:—Medusa (s), for China, &c.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Kushalchund Ootumchund, a dealer in pearls, living at Marwarree Bazaar, reported to the police on Friday that a servant of his had absconded with 99 pearls, valued at Rs. 200. A search is being made for the accused.

PUT BACK FROM SEA.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nowshera, Captain A. Sanders, which sailed for coast and Calcutta on the 25th inst. with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers, put back from sea on Saturday, on account of injury to her machinery. She sailed again the same evening. His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman, Captain C. Hagelstein, bound for Calcutta, also put back on Saturday evening for the same reason.

EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Chandkhan Rajekhan, a Mahomedan, was charged on Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with house-breaking and theft of jewels and cash worth Rs. 10,000, the property of a merchant named Babu Motee Singh, living in Hyderabad. Narayen Pursad, a jemadar in the Nizam's police, arrested accused in this city from certain information he had received. Two men named Yenkhi and Amir Khan were arrested at Hyderabad in connection with the theft, and on their information the jemadar searched the prisoner's house there, finding a bag containing Rs. 1,390, which was identified by the complainant as part of the money stolen from him. The prisoner's wife also gave the police some information, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Mr. Cooper ordered him to be sent back to Hyderabad. A reward of Rs. 400 had been offered for the arrest of the thief.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Dhondi Satwa, aged 29 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at a quarry in Nowrojee Hill. On the 9th inst. he sustained a severe wound on the knee by an accidental fall in the quarry. He died subsequently from his injuries. A verdict to this effect was recorded.—Another inquest was held, at the European General Hospital, on the body of William F. Blowers, aged 17½ years. Deceased was a boy on board H. M. S. Briton, lying in the Duncan Dock. Between 8 and 9 a.m. on that day he was standing on the combings of the lower deck hatch and bearing off some iron tanks that were being hoisted up the hold of the vessel. As they were passing the hatch-way one of the tanks struck him, and he fell into the hold, with his head on the edge of one of the tanks. He then slewed over and fell another six feet on an iron girder on his side. He was picked up unconscious, with a small scar on the left cheek-bone, and was at once removed to the European General Hospital, where he remained unconscious until his death shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A MOBED.

ON Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Dinshaw Rustomjee Bazaarwalla and his son Cursetjee Dinshawjee were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with assaulting Nowrojee Cowasjee Hozdar, a mobed of the Idawalla's Agiary, at Dhobie Talao, on the 15th August. Mr. Russell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sorabjee for the defence.

Mr. Russell said that the accused were charged with grievous hurt; and the evidence would leave no room for doubt that the complainant was incapacitated and unable to attend to his ordinary duties for a period extending over twenty-two days. Dr. Easdon would be able to say that the complainant was admitted into hospital on the 18th August, and did not leave till the 7th September. The complainant was sitting outside his agiary on the evening of the 15th August, when the second accused came up and used abusive language towards the mobeds in general and the complainant in particular. He was told to go away, and he did so; but a short time afterwards he returned with the elder accused, his father. A discussion ensued between the parties, and the result of it was that the accused assaulted the complainant severely. Apparently the son began the assault, and the father followed it up. The complainant was knocked down, and his ribs were broken.

Mr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, said that Nowrojee Cowasjee had been admitted into hospital on the 18th August. He had examined him and found that he had two ribs on the left side fractured. The complainant was discharged cured on the 7th September. The fracture could have been caused by a fall.

The complainant, who looked very unwell, and was allowed a chair in the witness-box, said that he was 55 years of age. He had received a severe blow in the side, and had heard at the time a creaking noise in the side and felt much pain there.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Thursday.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

RECOVERY OF FOUR OF THE BODIES.

AN inquest was opened on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the bodies of William Sidney and James H. Freeman, aged 25 and 29 years respectively. The deceased were seamen of the British ship County of Peebles, and belonged to the party of eight seamen who were on the evening of the 25th instant being conveyed in a Kurrachee passenger boat from Mody Bay-bunder to their vessel in charge of Constable Reading. On their way to the vessel, the boat capsized, and Constable Reading and five seamen were drowned, the ...ee other seamen and the crew of the boat th... ...rescued. The two bodies were picked up on being ... ...ear the spot where the accident occurred, by the c...ew of the Anchor Hoy boat, Saturday morning, ...ities having been informed of the matter, had the ...odies removed to and the water police autho... the Morgue.

The following evidence was rec...rded:—

James Joliff, an able seaman o... the County of Peeblee, identified one of the bodies a... that of James H. Freeman, who was an ordinary se...man on board his ship. His age was about 27 years. On the 25th inst., about 7 a.m., the deceased, witness and seven other seamen of his ship left the House of Correction, whence they were that day discharged, having been imprisoned for 14 days. They all went ...they ...re ...de... Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, where ... remained until the afternoon. The magistrate ...sired them to return to their ship. They told him they had no money to pay for a boat, when he said he would send a policeman with them, who would take them on board, and he directed Police Constable Reading accordingly. It was raining heavily at the time, and Constable Reading asked them to wait to see if it would hold up. The rain did not cease, so he asked them to go along. It was then about 4 or 4-30 p. m., and they went with him on foot to Mody Bay, where he met a cooly, who informed him that their captain was on shore. Constable Reading asked them to wait there, while he went in search of the captain. In about five minutes their captain and the constable came there. All the men told the captain they were not going on board the ship, and wanted their discharge. The captain said they must go on board, and must get into the boat. Constable Reading also told them that they must go on board, as they were sent by the magistrate. The captain told them that if they had anything to say they should make their complaint on board of the ship. They then went right away into a shore boat that was engaged by Constable Reading at the bunder. The boat was about 8 or 9 tons, and was empty. It had one mast and a lateen sail. The crew of the boat consisted of about four natives. Witness could not say whether the boat had any ballast. Witness, the deceased, six of their shipmates, and Constable Reading all got into the boat. The sail was hoisted, and they went into the harbour towards their ship. The boat was sailing on the port tack, and one of the boatmen was steering with a tiller. The sheet was made fast to a cleet abaft of the steersman, and there was nobody there to look after it except the steersman. The boat was on the wind, sailing about two points free. The wind was blowing strongly from the north-west, and was steady, but now and again it was puffy. There was a heavy swell rolling up the harbour, and the boat was taking in water over the beam, but not so much as to require bailing. Five of his shipmates were standing in the boat about amidships. Constable Reading, Scott, Sidney, and Peter Chevalier were seated in the after thwart under the awning. The awning was tarpaulin, and was laced down to the gunwales of the boat tightly on both sides. They went along singing, and passed astern of the steamship Henzada. He and one of the boatmen were forward, just abaft the mast, the boatman being on a line with it, when suddenly a puff of wind came and both the tack and sheet got adrift. How they got adrift he did not know. Three or four of the boatmen rushed to leeward to take hold of the sail, and three of his shipmates were also standing to leeward at the same time, when a heavy sea came over the lee beam, and was immediately followed by another. The boat went over and sunk on her broadside, throwing them all into the sea. Witness caught hold of two pieces of board which floated out of the bottom of the boat, and supported himself on them, until he was picked up by a boat from the Pythomene. He did not know what became of the deceased. There was no quarrel on board of the boat, and not a drop of liquor. The boat was swamped about 5 p. m. One of the boat's crew, a boy, was sitting on the forward thwart to which the tack was made fast. Witness did not see him touch the tack. The sea was running south-west, and the wind was north-west. The boat rolled very much. The tide was on the ebb.

Peter Chevalier, an able seaman of the County of Peebles, was next examined. He identified the other body as that of William Smith. His evidence corroborated the statement made by the last witness in every material point.

Francis Barrett, an able seaman of the ship, who was in the boat, said they had just passed astern of the s. s. Henzada, when he saw the boatman present, and who said his name was Ahmed Ismail, let go the tack of the sail, and immediately afterwards he saw the sheet flying about. At the same time the crew of the boat went to leeward to take in the sail. Witness was standing abaft the mast amidships. The boat rolled very much, took in two heavy seas, and was swamped. He found himself overboard, and saw William and Sidney in the water, swimming. Witness was swimming all the time, and continued swimming until he was picked up by a boat. He did not know what became of William and Sidney. He saw nobody let go the sheet of the sail.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until to-day for further inquiry.

On Saturday evening the body of Constable Reading was recovered in the harbour by the crew of a steam launch of the B. I. S. N. Company, and later on the body of another West Indian seaman was found floating in the sea off Boree-bunder. The two bodies were removed to the Morgue, and preparations were then made for the burial of the three West Indians seamen and also of the constable. The seamen were buried yesterday morning at the Sewree Cemetery as paupers, not one of their ship's company following the bodies to the place of interment. Constable Reading's funeral moved from the Morgue at 6 a.m. yesterday, and was followed by Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and nearly all the members of the European Constabulary Force to the Sewree Cemetery, where, on the arrival of the hearse, the coffin was removed and conveyed by six natives employed by the undertaker, Mr. Hamilton, to the grave.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on the mill premises at Parel, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. S. F. Patel presiding. The following report was submitted:—

"Your directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their thirteenth annual report, together with the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account duly certified by the auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1884. The directors are happy to state that the net earnings of the mills during the year under report show a profit of Rs. 2,67,570-15-7 in addition to the sums of Rs. 27,237-2-4 spent for the efficient working of the mills by replacing old and adding requisite new machinery and for repairs to buildings and other charges. They have also written off a further sum of Rs. 1,569-0-10 from the dead-stock account. This result, they trust, considering the altered circumstances of the mill industry, will meet with the approval of the shareholders. Out of this profit they have paid for the half-year ending 31st December, 1883, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share, absorbing Rs. 80,500, and they now recommend to pay a further dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1884, at Rs. 65 per share, amounting to Rs. 74,750, making in all Rs. 135 per share or 13½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, and the balance of Rs. 1,12,320-15-7 it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
To the credit of deterioration, repairs and renewals of machinery and buildings account	30,000	0	0
„ The new engine account ...	25,000	0	0
„ Fire Insurance Fund.........	20,000	0	0
„ New boilers account (ordered)............	15,000	0	0
„ Extension of winding and warping sheds	5,000	0	0
„ Reserve fund account	10,000	0	0
„ Bonus account............	3,500	0	0
„ Bad debts account	2,500	0	0
Total	1,11,000	0	0
Balance to the credit of new year's account	1,320	15	7
Rs...	1,12,320	15	7

"The mill now contains about 34,568 spindles, 518 looms and hosiery plant, which are all in good order, and are working efficiently. Out of the profits of the last year the directors had set aside a sum of Rs. 20,000 for extending and building a tank at the back of the mills. This tank, they are glad to inform you, is now completed, whereby they hope to see a perceptible diminution in the heavy expenses of the water rates paid to the Municipality. This arrangement will also give a copious supply of water in case of accidents. The directors have insured the buildings, machinery, and their contents for a sum of Rs. 11,45,650. They have also insured the goods in the godown of the market cloth-shop for a sum of Rs. 10,000. All necessary precautions to guard your property against fire have been taken. The directors regret to inform you that the Memorial Committee of the late Honourable Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., have not been able after every exertion to get the marble bust executed on account of the absence of side photos and other requisite materials, so it has been eventually resolved to get a life-size oil painting made of the late honorable gentleman, which step they hope will meet with your approval."

The report and statement of accounts were taken as read, and the chairman in moving their adoption, said that, in presiding at the last annual general meeting, he did not expect it would be his good fortune to again lay before them so highly satisfactory a report as the one just submitted. The mill industry of this city had throughout the year under review, not only had to contend against dearer cotton but even lower prices for its production as compared with the year immediately preceding it, in addition to a falling-off in demand for the textile fabrics. Then again, there had been other drawbacks to which the industry was subjected. Of course, the earnings last year did not reach the sum-total of the previous one by about Rs. 30,000, still, considering the critical times they had been and were passing through, they had good reasons for congratulating themselves on the result of mill's working for the last year. With the anxious time they were having they had not only made due provision for such improvements, as are necessary for the satisfactory and efficient working of mills, but also for contingencies, and had taken every care to set as fair a value as possible on the stocks and stores on hand generally. It therefore now only remains for him to mark their appreciation of the valuable services of agents and officials at the mill, and to express their best acknowledgment to Mr. Runchordas Nurrotumdas for the continued exertions which he was employing in studying the interests and welfare of the mills. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Hurkissondas Narrotumdas and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powala, that a dividend of Rs. 65 per share, which, with the ad-interim dividend of Rs. 70 already declared and paid, making in all Rs. 135 per share for the entire year, equal to 13½ per cent per annum, be now declared for the half-year ended 30th June payable on and after Thursday, 2nd October, and that the balance of Rs. 1,12,320-15-7 now standing at the credit of the profit and loss account be appropriated as recommended by the directors in the report now adopted. This was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Sorabjee Framji Patel and Sorabjee Cowasjee Powala, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors.

It was proposed by Mr. Govind Gungadhur Shastre and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Batliwala, "that Messrs. Framjee Temooljee Mirza and Mugonlal Dulpatram be appointed auditors for the ensuing year ending 30th June, 1885, for auditing the accounts of the company yearly, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each." A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon when Mr. O. Fiedler presided. The following was the directors' report which was submitted:—

"The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1884. The total number of bales pressed during the season was 1,04,341 bales again[illegible] 1,21,[illegible] bales last year. The falling-off as [illegible] with last year is considerable, but it [illegible] ...ntly accounted for by the smallness of [illegible] ...rawuttee crop of 1883-1884. Owing to the [illegible] out-turn of the crop in the districts around [illegible]gaon your factory at that place did very little [illegible]k, and the company's business at Barsee was also much curtailed in consequence of comparatively small receipts of cotton. The balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 93,591-7 as shown by the annexed accounts. At a general meeting of the shareholders held on the 30th of August last the following resolution was passed:—"That the capital of the company be further increased from Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 6,25,000, and that such increase be effected by the issue of 1,000 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each." "That the present shareholders of the company be entitled to receive one new share for each four old shares held by them at the rate of Rs. 150 per share." "That the directors be authorised to sell and dispose of in such manner as they deem best any of the new issue which shall not be taken up by the present shareholders within one month from the date of this resolution." "And that the premium to be obtained on the allotment to present shareholders in manner before-mentioned or on sale, before carried to the credit of the reserve fund of the company." When your directors laid this resolution be you, they contemplated erecting a factory at Veerumgaum and another in the Oomrawattee districts, but since then they have decided on erecting one factory only, viz., a factory at Veerumgaum. The whole of the increase of capital sanctioned on the 30th August last is therefore not at present required. If the allotment of the new issue of shares be made at once, the company will have at its disposal a larger amount of money than it can now employ. A new resolution will therefore be submitted to the meeting altering the before-mentioned resolution and enabling the directors to issue the new capital in such amounts and at such times as moneys may be required for the extension of the company's property. The effect of this will be to save the company the expense of paying interest on moneys lying unemployed. Your directors, however, think that a new issue of shares may, in all probability, be avoided altogether if, by paying a small dividend, the balance at credit of profit and loss account is retained towards defraying the expenditure arising from the erection of the new factory. Your directors, therefore, propose that a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be paid, which will absorb Rs. 40,000, and that Rs. 48,000 be transferred from profit and loss account to reserve fund account and Rs. 5,591-7 to profit and loss new account. There is now only one pressing factory at Veerumgaum. Your directors are of opinion that there is ample room for another and, as large quantities of cotton are brought every year into the place, your directors think there is a good prospect of doing a lucrative business there. Your directors

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have ordered out from England a Nasmyth Wilson patent compound press with the necessary machinery, and hope the factory will be ready for work at the opening of the season for new cotton.

The report being adopted, resolutions were passed, declaring a dividend of Rs. 10 per share and transferring a sum of Rs. 48,000 to the reserve fund and carrying a sum of Rs. 5,591-7 to the profit and loss account, re-electing Mr. Thackersey Naranji as director, re-appointing Messrs. Palonjee Framjee Mehta and Hirjee A. Khambatta auditors of the company with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, and directing that the fee to be paid to each director for each meeting he attends be Rs. 30. The following resolution was also passed:—"That the resolution passed at the meeting of 30th August be amended by striking out the second and third paragraphs and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—"That the directors be authorized to sell and dispose of the new issue of shares in such amounts and as when they think fit, and that the premiums to be obtained on such sales be carried to the credit of the reserve fund of the company." The meeting which was very well attended, concluded with the usual vote of thanks to all the office-bearers of the company.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

Another sitting of the Commission was held at the Secretariat on Saturday last, when there were present:—Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., president; Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, A.M.I.C.E.

The president inquired how many witnesses were ready to be called during the day.

The clerk to the secretary, in the absence of Mr. Jones, the secretary, said that Mr. N. N. Wadia was the only witness ready for examination; that others had been asked, but had declined to attend that day owing to different reasons, among them being Messrs. Chuggonlal Morlidhar, Parkington, Tapidas Vurjdas, Benjamin Mosely, and N. M. Petit.

The president.—How many more witnesses are to be called?

The clerk.—Mr. Cursondas Vullubhdas and six or seven others.

Mr. Cotton.—Don't you think we ought to ascertain the number of witnesses to be called. Thanks to Mr. Wadia, Mr. Hamet, and one or two others, we have had a very representative body of witnesses; and we might have six or seven more. We will settle, after Mr. Wadia's evidence is over, how many more witnesses should now be called.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.—We must have some of the mill owners themselves. Mr. N. M. Petit's evidence would be very valuable; and if the president requests him by letter, he might be induced to come.

The president.—We will call him on Monday.

Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, manager of the Maneckjee Petit and other mills, in continuation of his evidence, said:—A majority of mill-hands, after earning money for two or three years, go to their villages, purchase lands, and after the lapse of a few months, return to resume their employment in Bombay, giving charge of their property in the hands of their relations for cultivation. I think legislative protection should be extended to women and children; and I would let them work from daylight until dark. These restrictions I would not apply to men.

Mr. Cotton.—There are no restrictions in England, and men work twenty-four hours a day. There is no restriction whatever on the men, of any kind or sort whatever.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.—A restriction regarding men will affect the Ice Company, because they are working day and night.

Mr. Wadia.—In my opinion, it would be to the advantage of the workpeople to work from sunrise to sunset. I do not mean my remarks to apply to places of business or factories where male adults only are employed. I would place no more restrictions here than there are in England. There are no restrictions placed on men in England. The majority of mill-hands, after working here for some time, go to their villages and purchase lands.

Mr. Sorabjee.—You know some 40,000 mill-hands are employed here; and when you say the majority of them, do you mean to say that about 30,000 go to their villages and purchase lands?

Mr. Wadia.—I mean the majority who have saved money.

Mr. Sorabjee.—That makes a great difference.

Mr. Wadia.—I mean to say that an average of mill-hands who save money invest them in lands.

Mr. Sorabjee.—Your answer is likely to mislead. Do you say 20,000 mill-hands make money and invest it in land?

Mr. Wadia.—I do not confine myself to figures. In my opinion, the larger number of mill-hands invest their money in land. It is not found advisable to employ women in the inner departments of the mills in Bombay; they are more or less confined to reeling, winding, and cotton-picking. The hours of attendance at the majority of the mills is from 7-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. I would place no restriction whatever on adult male labourers as regards the hours of work, even to the granting of four days of rest in the month. I do not think it will be possible to work mills with male adults only, to the exclusion of women and children. In a mill like the Empress, which is a spinning mill only, having [illegible], it will be possible to work to the exclusio[illegible]omen and children. Agents, as a rule, have [illegible] interest in the mills. The half-hour granted [illegible]g food is not used [illegible] The rest they take varies from [illegible] to half an hour. The work-people [illegible] during the working hours. [illegible] the morning meal they take [illegible] hour. They are allowed every [illegible] Some people take from three [illegible]. There is no restriction placed [illegible] the time for taking their meals; [illegible]eason why we employ such a large [illegible]ds in comparison with English mills. [illegible]re at their meals, there are a sufficient [illegible] other hands to keep the mills working. [illegible]emarkable difference in the labour of an [illegible] mill and that of an Indian mill. The dis[illegible]n an English mill is so severe that, if a man [illegible] work, he would probably be dismissed; [illegible] it is not so, as the machine is kept [illegible] other hands. The spells of work in [illegible] are limited, and between these spells [illegible]tops. In Bombay we have no restric[illegible] our hours extend from sunrise to sunset, [illegible] interval at midday. During this period [illegible]eratives are allowed full liberty to go out, to [illegible] their meals, to smoke, &c.

Mr. Muraban.—If the hours of rest were definitively prescribed, do you think they would be preferred by the operatives?

Mr. Wadia.—Yes, they would meet the views of the operatives, and they would prefer it.

To Mr. Cotton.—I think there would be a difficulty at present in getting them to eat their meals at prescribed hours; but in time it would be got over. We have prescribed hours for meals at the Dye Works at Mahim, where we employ some 400 people. We give two rests during the day. In a Bombay mill there are a variety of castes, and they regulate their meal hours at present according to their caste customs. I don't think it would interfere with caste prejudices to restrict the people to prescribed hours for meals. If the Legislature fixed hours for meals, I would prevent the people from taking their meals during working hours. About eight to ten per cent. of the work-people take their meals, rest, or smoke during working hours. There are no penal consequences attached to hands working in our mills in case they are absent. We do not fine them two days for one day's absence. The attendance on a day after a holiday is scarcely worse than on other days. As the work-people are not sufficiently cultivated, and as their morals are naturally low, the consequences of stopping the mills every Sunday would be very unhappy.

Mr. Sorabjee.—In what way do you mean?

Mr. Wadia.—They would be drinking and sinning in other ways.

Mr. Sorabjee remarked that the women were married women, and that the insinuation against them was undeserved.

Mr. Wadia.—I would let my answer remain as it is. I don't know of any mills, at any one time stopping on Sundays, being obliged to resume work on that day because the hands complained that their neighbours were earning more at mills which were working on those days. The operative class in England is more settled to certain localities than is the case here. I cannot give the average number of years mill operatives work in mills in England and in India. The operatives, as a class, would at first object to a reduction of wages resulting from reduced working hours, but they would afterwards see the advantage. Complaints are made by the operatives during the winter of the smaller wages earned, owing to the shorter time worked. Supposing the mills were by law forced to stop on any special day, say Sunday, the mill-hands would regard such legislation as a hardship. There are in India many personal holidays for marriages, deaths, and anniversaries of deaths. The total mill-hands employed in my mill are 5,931, and the daily attendance is 5,226. The inference would be that every individual in my mill gets seventy-seven holidays in the year, while I have proposed that they should have only fifty-two stopping days.

Mr. Cotton.—The employers of labour in Bombay are not so bad as they are represented. In the largest establishment it appears they give seventy-seven days' rest, whereas Mr. Meade King and others have been contending for fifty-two days only.

Mr. Wadia continued.—It would appear that they get twenty-five days more than I would legislate for. The daily average of absentees in my mill is 10 per cent., which is 12 per cent. to the number of men employed by us. Leaving the jobbers and mechanics on one side, about 50 per cent. of the men have worked 300 days and upwards in the year in our mills; and women 25 per cent. We don't employ children. As to rest, I would give 20 minutes between 8 and 9 a.m., and the remaining time, 40 minutes, between noon and 1 p.m. daily. In most of the well-regulated mills since the passing of the Factory Act, no children are employed, because it materially interferes with the working of the mills; and thus the Act prevents the employment of children, who, by being employed in the mills, would be better off and better fed than they now are. There is a disposition among may millowners to close their mills on Sundays.

Mr. Sorabjee.—Why don't they do it?

Mr. Wadia.—Because they cannot unanimously agree to do so. Children und[illegible]ven years may be employed for a short time da[illegible] mill, provided effective arrangements could be made for their education. If children are not employed in mills, their parents would certainly get them employed elsewhere, in carrying baskets, &c., which is more laborious than mill labour.

Mr. Sorabjee.—Are not children employed in mills, whipped out of their beds during the winter in time to attend the mills?

Mr. Wadia.—I don't know of any such cases. I know that, during the winter, women and children prefer to go to the mills early rather than stay in their unhappy homes. Children in this country are much more advanced than children of the same age in England. In my opinion, mill-labour does not affect the physique of mill-hands; on the contrary, those who attend regularly and have been employed a long time, improve in their physique. Mill-hands in our mills are in good health, and compare very well with other operatives. The percentage of hands absent on account of sickness is from 1½ to 2 per cent. I do not think that young persons of twelve years are too young to work full time. I would not employ children under nine years to work full time. To avoid the irregularities with regard to the employment of children, I would suggest that parents should be made liable and punishable. The difficulty about the employment of two different sets of children might be met by adopting an Educational Act, similar to the English Act, to assist the working of the Factory Act.

Mr. Cotton remarked that, in his opinion, it would be impossible at present to introduce an Educational Act in this country.

Mr. Wadia continued.—Accidents certainly occur in our mills, but they are very uncommon, considering the number of persons employed. I cannot suggest any improvement in the present form of reporting accidents. Makers of machinery protect their machines so as to comply with the English Factory Act. No women in our mills are allowed to clean the machinery while in motion. To the best of my belief, other mill-owners also prevent it. In India women are not allowed near machinery turned by power. In England the majority of the factory operatives are women. I do not think it is necessary to debar young persons and women from cleaning mill-gearing and machinery in motion. All dangerous machines have been sufficiently protected since the passing of the present Factory Act. I do not think any addition or modification is necessary in that respect. Persons employed in mills as a rule earn more wages than the same class of people employed on public works; and the work is lighter and more congenial to their habits and physique. They prefer employment in a mill. I know of no cases of hustling children out of the mills. The present Act gives sufficient power for the punishment of persons obstructing an inspector in the execution of his duty. I would not extend the power. Parents should, I think, be held responsible for the illegal employment of children.

The Commission then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing from Nushki, on the 22nd inst., says:—The route *viâ* Kani and Galichah has now been decisively adopted, that *viâ* Chagi being abandoned. Under Mr. Barnes's supervision about five hundred wells and tanks have been dug or cleaned at the twelve stages between Nushki and Galichah, also one day's supplies for the whole mission collected at each stage, and a reserve of one day's supplies at Band, Arbu, and Galichah, and half that quantity at other stages. The Amir's officers have been requested to lay out their supplies from Shah Ismail to Galichah. Three hundred riding camels, eighty camels with puckals, and one hundred bhisties' mussuks are collected here.

Colonel Ridgeway started yesterday for Quetta to settle by telegram certain important questions with the Foreign Office prior to the final departure from Nushki. He returns on the 25th. Captains Maitland and Peacocke, Mr. Merk, and Rai Bahadur Hitu Ram are supervising the completion of the arrangements for the provision of a water-supply between Nushki and Galichah. The mission is marching in three relays from Simugan, the last relay arriving on the 27th.

It is proposed that the mission should move from here to the Helmund in four relays. First, cavalry; second, infantry with medical and other establishments; third and fourth, the heavy baggage with escort. From Shah Ismail the cavalry will, if necessary, march *viâ* Arbu to Landi and thence down the Helmund to Khwaja Ali, the Amir's officers placing supplies at Landi. The infantry and the heavy baggage move straight *viâ* Galichah to Khwaja Ali. The first relay should leave here by the 28th, followed by the others at one day's interval. All the marches will be made by night. The arrangements for guides and night shiogals are in progress. Mr. Barnes and Sardar Amir Khan, son of Ayad Khan of Kharan, accompany the mission as far as the Helmund.

Mr. A. D. Onslow writes to the *Times*:—When the public mind is being concentrated on the spurious agitation against the House of Lords and our fresh military operations in Egypt, it is apt to be led away from another important matter of grave imperial interest—viz., our mission from India to demarcate the western and north-western boundary of Afghanistan.

Of the vast importance of this mission no one who has studied our history of Afghanistan and the rapid annexations of Russia in Central Asia can doubt. It is by far the most important and eventful mission that has ever been sent from India to any country. At the close of the session I endeavoured to obtain some information regarding the policy of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and I asked some leading questions on the subject, but was met with the usual stereotyped reply of Her Majesty's present advisers—that they could say nothing, as negotiations were still going on. All Mr. Gladstone did vouchsafe to say was that the matter was of "grave importance." From the public press we now learn that preliminaries have been settled, and that Sir P. Lumsden and staff are about to start *viâ* Quetta. I will not enter into the particular merits of the officers about to be sent; no doubt they have been well selected. All I will say is that, from many year's personal acquaintance of Sir P. Lumsden, I do not share the opinions of a certain portion of the press in thinking that a better man could be appointed. My own opinion is that Sir P. Lumsden is the best man who could be sent as head of the mission—an officer who has seen much service in almost every part of India and the frontier, and who has had a large amount of the executive management of our army there.

But I would ask, what is he to do? Where is to be the rendezvous of English, Russian, and Afghan officials? As far as we are concerned, we have no direct interest in the fixing of any particular line as the boundary of Afghan proper on the western side. With Russia it is far different. That Power has been rapidly marching eastward, and naturally, now that she is practically conterminous with what has been supposed to be Afghanistan, her object will be to fix a strategic boundary, one that will assist her in the future in case of real or trumped up difficulties with the ruler of Afghanistan. What then, is to be Sir P. Lumsden's position? That there will be friction between England and Russia in the matter no one can doubt. Is Sir P. Lumsden to have full powers to settle by himself all disputes? If not, to whom is he to refer, the Indian or Home Government? I presume to the former; but if so, the matter will be of such vital importance that reference must assuredly be made to the Government of the day in this country. Well, then, how is communication to be kept up between the Indian Government and our mission? In case of further instructions required, it will take months before an answer can be sent, and supposing fresh disputes to arise, months more will elapse, and so on. If anyone supposes that there will not be grave differences of opinion, but that everything will go on amicably, I think he is vastly mistaken. Is Sir P. Lumsden instructed to yield to Russia on every point?

Again, when the boundary is fixed, what then? Are we to guarantee to the Ameer its integrity? We know that Russia is not very particular about boundaries, and should she be so disposed she will not scruple to step over this boundary, as she has done in similar cases. What is to happen then? Our agreement with the Ameer as a condition of the payment of our heavy subsidy to him is that he is to make us acquainted with his foreign policy. What if he complains of Russian aggression? Are we to sit idle and look on? It appears to me our mission will be utterly useless unless we inform Russia that when once the boundary has been fixed any infraction of the agreement which will have to be signed will be a *casus belli*. It is no use saying all this is hypothetical, and living in hopes that Russia will abide by her word in face of her declarations regarding Khiva and Merv. In short, does Her Majesty's Government mean real "business" in the matter, or is our mission merely a temporary blind to the public here and in India? If this is not the case, far better would it be to keep away from the matter altogether, and thus save India the expenditure of many thousands of pounds and ourselves the discredit of setting forth a phantom mission.

I will not enter into the subject of the commissariat arrangements for the supply of 1,500 men, the number mentioned as forming the escort. If the tribes are friendly disposed there may not be much difficulty, but if otherwise, the difficulties and cost of our enterprise will be enormously enhanced. To sum up, unless our Government is prepared to support the treaty fixing the boundaries by acts and not by diplomatic palaver, and unless we now show to the people of India that so serious are the Central Asian encroachments of Russia that we are forced at last to come to an understanding, to be supported in case of need by the whole strength of the Empire, it would be much better to wash our hands of the matter altogether and let the boundary be fixed by Russians and Afghans alone.

I would conclude by saying that this is no political affair. Our future relations with Russia and Afghanistan in connexion with the advance of the former are matters of vast imperial importance, having reference to our power in India, and from the bottom of my heart I would say God speed our mission, and let it be an entire success, and put an end for ever to the jealousy between the two countries. This is my earnest hope, it is not my expectation.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th September, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·717
Temperature of the Air	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·970
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	78·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·6
General Direction of Wind*	SW, WSW, NNE, WNW, W, NNE, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	343
Fall of Rain	4·79
Total fall during the month	16·82
" " year	71·26
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POONA RACING SCANDAL.

The resolution of the Government of Bombay on the racing scandal is rather stiff but the remarks of the *Poona Observer* has compelled one of the Stewards, Captain Hogg, to vindicate his character in a court of law. The strange part of the affair is that Captain Hogg has gone all the way to Bombay to file his suit though the plaintiff and the defendant both reside at Poona and the paper is published also in Poona a deal of controversy is going on at Poona as to what the Bombay Magistrate saw in the second application to warrant the issue of summons at Bombay, after having refused the first application. If the warrant is granted on the supposition that the *Poona Observer* is read in Bombay, why, then, the *Times* is read in the Fiji islands, and Fiji islander can call upon the publisher of the *Times* to appear at Fiji.—*Rast Goftar.*

PRIAVTE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

We thought Lord Ripon would leave his popular Private Secretary behind. But Mr. Primrose seems to have had enough of India. It will be really unfortunate if he leaves India with his chief. Few, even amongst the best informed, have an idea of the exact value of his services to the country during these four years. He has worked not merely as a prompter or a mouthpiece, but as an unfailing guide. If any man preserved his balance, besides the Viceroy, during the crisis of December last, it was Mr. Primrose. He has been nominally Private Secretary, but has worked also in other important connections, always with a single object—the good of the governed. This is scarcely the time to enter into details, and we sincerely hope the necessity may be averted yet a while.—*Indian Spectator.*

BENGAL.

Fibre Extracting Experiments.—We learn that the site selected for the competition in the extraction of fibres for the Government prize is on the ground immediately south of St. Paul's Cathedral near Briji Talao, where the necessary shed will be erected. Supplies of jute, sunn, hemp, aloe, plantain and other fibrous plants will be supplied gratis to competitors, as will also motive power for their machines if required. Competitors are to send their machines or instal their processes on the ground by the 12th of October. Private trials will be allowed on the 13th, and the public competition will take place on the 15th and five succeeding days.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

The Madras Railway.—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, having sumitted an inspection report of the Madras Railway for the half-year ended 30th June last, the Governor in Council observes that he has received with satisfaction the testimony borne by the above note to the care and efficiency which mark generally the management and maintenance of the Madras Railway. His Excellency learns with satisfaction that some effort is being made to put an end to the unnecessary delays at stations, in respect of which the mail train service on the Madras Railway compares unfavorably with that on other main lines in India. The difficulties arising from the heavy gradients interspersed over the line make attention to these delays the more desired. His Excellency observes that due attention to the comfort and convenience of passengers of all classes on a railway in India is not only obligatory, but will, in the end, prove remunerative to the Company. His Excellency trusts that the Agent of both Companies will endeavour, by every means in their power, to minimise the inevitable evils of break of gauge at their junctions. His Excellency accepts the assurance of the Consulting Engineer that the co-operation of the Companies has been secured; the subject should continue to receive his careful attention. His Excellency has no doubt whatever that further development of traffic on the Madras Railway is to be mainly looked for in measures calculated to make the line more accessible to the public, and to lessen the cost of transport and handling of goods *en route* to the line. He would urge upon the Agents the importance of seeking out all impediments to trade, and bringing them to the notice of Government, for such remedial measures as may be practicable.

BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gordon, who appeared for the plaintiff, addressed the court and said that there were six issues framed in this case, the first of which was whether there was a breach of promise. With regard to this, he had produced letters, which showed patently the defendant's demeanour towards the plaintiff from the time he first made her acquaintance. The letters read in court from either party went to show that the plaintiff had met the defendant at the bandstand, that the defendant there, made her an offer of marriage, that subsequently she informed her parents of the same and obtained their tacit consent, which she communicated to the defendant, who ratified his proposal by writing and asking her to name "the happy day" and enclosing a ring for her acceptance, and now the defendant wants to make out that this was all mere chaff, and not intended as an offer of marriage. He would have us believe that the ring he sent was not the ring produced in court, but a common brass ring, and asks whether it was likely that if he had proposed to her in earnest, he would send her a brass ring. The learned Advocate asked if the court could accept the representations made by the defendant. If his Honor admitted the promise at the bandstand, then the letter from Mr. King to Miss Milly Sherwood marked A, was nothing more than a confirmation of the promise. It would be necessary for the court to consider the views of the parties at the time. Whether Miss Milly looked upon Mr. King as her "accepted suitor" or not, the evidence before the court went to show that she did, and hence it was that she was entirely in the hands of the defendant, and he could mould her mind as he liked best. The learned Advocate referred to exhibit A, and said that it was signed by Mr. King as the "Prince of Darkness," and he opined that it led to "deeds of darkness." He (Mr. Gordon) had put in exhibit A and the ring to prove the proposal and acceptance. Referring to Captain Sherwood's letter to the defendant prior to his departure to Secunderabad, the learned Advocate said that Captain Sherwood had observed something flippant in the correspondence. He was anxious as a father about the future welfare of his daughter, and therefore it was that he wrote to Mr. King to state his intentions towards Miss. Milly. Mr. King replied in the most affectionate terms, and his letter only went to contradict his subsequent conduct. Did Captain Sherwood's letter show that it was the conduct of a man who wanted to set traps to inveigle the defendant or any other man on the face of the earth as a husband for his daughter? On the contrary, it showed the language of an honest father,—a father who was interested in the future welfare of his daughter. What should have been the procedure of the defendant after the receipt of this letter? He submitted with due deference that Mr. King, if he did not entertain any honourable intentions to Miss Milly, he should have written and said "I am not engaged to your daughter. I will take your fatherly advice, and let this intercourse cease." The defendant had taken particular care not to date his letters, and his leaving out the date was done with a motive and set purpose. When the defendant wrote to Captain Sherwood "My friendship with your daughter may be a life-long one," could the father assume that the language was used but in an honest way, and now the defendant had dragged that very daughter before the court and characterised her as a complete street-walker. It was on account of the correspondence which had ensued that Captain Sherwood said to Mr. King—"King, take care of Milly." The language of the letter only went to show that Captain Sherwood believed that Mr. King was the accepted suitor of Miss Milly Sherwood. Captain Sherwood then proceeded on his tour, and on his return found to his great grief, Milly's condition. He at once wrote to the defendant to make her his wife, and in reply was told that Captain and Mr. Sherwood were wholly responsible for Miss Milly's condition, in allowing her to go to gentlemen and gentlemen's houses at night. This was untrue. The parents knew that Miss Milly went to the house of the defendant because he was her accepted suitor, and the plea set up by the defendant went to show that all throughout he never intended matrimony. Again, Mr. King had written from Mangalore expressing his displeasure at Miss Milly's writing to Mr. French and the exchange of photographs. This was nothing more than to break up the engagement. Assuming that the exchange was true, it had absolutely nothing to do with Miss Milly, whom the defendant had seduced and reduced to an absolute state of misery. Did the defendant ever tell Miss Milly that he could not marry her, but that he could keep her as his mistress? No; but at the eleventh hour he comes forward with some lame excuses, viz., of her going to England for two years, and the correspondence with Mr. French. Defendant had written to her and stated that he would act honourably towards her, and would all this imply that he would not allow others to give her grog nor give it himself? There was not a particle of evidence to show that either Mrs. Sherwood nor Miss Milly had endeavoured to traduce the character of the defendant on their landing in Mangalore. On the contrary, they had gone to Mangalore purely to effect the execution of the promise made by the defendant. As to the conspiracy alleged by the defendant, not a single word was written about it to Captain Sherwood by the defendant. He (Mr. Gordon) did not see any thing disreputable in the conversation between Mr. French and Mrs. Sherwood, and if Mrs. Sherwood had offered to make a suitable match for Miss Lucy, it was a matter of taste and judgment. Then there was the letter written by the defendant to Miss Emily on Christmas eve, abounding in protestations of love, and could that be the language of a man who did not intend to marry her? Invariably all the letters written by the defendant to the plaintiff disclosed a pure, warm, genial and holy affection, and not the lustful wishes of a *roue*. He had only put in these paltry excuses, for fear of an action being filed against him. He wrote to the father in one strain and to Miss Milly in another. Was that the conduct of an officer and a gentleman? In his letters he had referred to his being indebted, and was that the language of a *roue*? No, certainly not. It was the language of one who was writing to a person whose antecedents he was acquainted with, it was the language of a man towards his affianced, whose little indiscretions he knew. The defendant had asked Miss Milly to marry him privately, had directed her not to use the "parcel" from Madras, and not to allow her mother to try any experiments on her. He further stated that he would put her right before the world after the Camp of Exercise, and speaking about Mr. French he characterized him as a "coward and a cad." The only conclusion that he (Mr. Gordon) arrived at was that this was the language of a man who was engaged to her and about to be married to her. The learned Advocate read over a number of the letters put in as exhibits, and stated that he depended on this correspondence for the first issue. He then read Chitty on Contracts 9th edition, page 508, referring to mutual assurances on either side. The learned Advocate then proceeded to the second issue, whether the defendant had seduced the plaintiff, and said that this issue, together with the third, was admitted. The reference to the photograph in tights was a suggestion from the defendant. Subject to what the learned counsel for the defence would say, he would reserve further arguments on this point.

Mr. Powell, in addressing the court for the defence, said that the case before the court was one for breach of promise, and it was necessary in the first instance to establish the fact that there was a promise of marriage. The learned Advocate for the plaintiff might have relied upon the general conduct of the plaintiff and the defendant which might have been vague, or might have relied upon a specific date or a specific promise. It appeared to him that they relied on the latter. The plaintiff alleged that the promise of marriage was made in January, 1883, and evidence was brought forward to support this assertion. The plaintiff had stated that after a month after the acquaintance with the defendant, he had made a distinct, unmistakable promise—an offer of marriage, which was accepted by the plaintiff with the tacit consent of her parents who stated that the fit time for the marriage would be in December. Miss Milly Sherwood therefore could not, at this period, have been quite such a chicken as she would have the court to believe. Now with regard to the evidence, the father, Captain Sherwood, had stated that the time for the marriage had been fixed; but the mother, Mrs. Sherwood, had distinctly stated, after repeated questions to her on the subject, that no time had been fixed. The father, the daughter, Miss Milly and the plaint filed in court stated that the time fixed was December. Was it likely, then, that the defendant would engage himself to a girl whose parents he had not seen, and of whom he knew nothing? The defendant had given his evidence in a straightforward manner, whereas Captain Sherwood, in the box, presented a pitiable sight. He strove to do every thing in his power to evade answering questions put to him. As to the plaintiff the less said about her evidence the better. She stood self-convicted of having committed perjury in the most wilful form in which it could be committed. She denied her own statements. All that the defendant knew was that Miss Milly Sherwood used to walk with men in the Cantonment who used to take liberties with her, and was it likely, was it probable, that he would go straight and propose for her? To harbour such an idea would be ridiculous in the extreme. How did the defendant make the acquaintance of the plaintiff? It was in evidence that when the bandy broke down, Miss Lucy had spoken to the defendant, and an attempt had been made to produce evidence to show that on this particular occasion Miss Lucy did not speak to the defendant. It was only Mrs. Sherwood who spoke to him, and it was only to give an air of respectability that it was stated that Miss Lucy had spoken to the defendant on that occasion. The fact was that Miss Milly was introduced to the defendant by Miss Lucy near the Mysore Hall, as was stated by the plaintiff herself. Then they had to consider how the father could have given his consent to the marriage with a person of whom he knew nothing, and with whom for six months afterwards he took no steps to be acquainted. If the marriage was to come off in December, it is strange that there should be a total silence on the part of the father and mother of the plaintiff to name "the happy day," as desired by Mr. King. If the letter of Mr. King was serious, the plaintiff's answer to it was more extraordinary still. The plaintiff, in her letter asks, "What happy day do you mean?" and when asked in court what she meant by that expression, she stated that she wrote it in fun. The learned Counsel submitted that Mr. King had also written in fun when he asked her to name the "happy day." The ring sent was a brass ring, and could it for one moment be imagined that if the defendant was really engaged to the plaintiff, he would have sent her a paltry brass ring? The conclusion was that he was only chaffing her. The plaintiff perfectly understood the intentions of the defendant, and she replied to them in the same spirit. The learned Counsel submitted that there was not an *iota*—not a tittle of evidence to subsequent documentary evidence to support the theory of the promise of marriage, but ample to contradict it. He called the attention of the court to the explanation given by the plaintiff to the expression "am I engaged to you?"—which was inconsistent with what she wrote in her letter to the defendant. There was no such thing as a promise of marriage. The plaintiff did not want to be bound to any particular person, she wanted to be free—act just as she liked, but finding herself in that situation, she asked the defendant to marry her. Her evidence was not worthy of belief. As to Captain Sherwood telling the court that his daughters had his general consent to go out, it was simply to give an air of respectability—to give a gloss to the case.

The learned counsel then referred to the letter written by Captain Sherwood to the defendant, six months after the promise of marriage and the ring transaction. In this letter the father had made no reference to the engagement, but had stated in Court that the engagement was implied. With all that he now, in the letter referred to, asked Mr. King what his intentions were. If there was an engagement as alleged, no such letter would have been written. If an engagement existed at all, the proper course for the father to adopt would be to have written to the defendant in a strain implying the engagement. The conclusion was that the father got some notion from the mother who made herself a convenient accessory to her daughter's goings on with different men, and wrote to the defendant. He, the learned counsel, gave the father the credit of not knowing anything about his daughter's doings. He pitied the father, and said that he was entitled to sympathy so far and no more. The daughters were seen going out with men in a higher sphere of life than their own, and this generally ended in the ruin of one of the parties, as it was in the present case. The father should have known something, if not all, of what his daughters did. Though he might have launched this case misguided by his daughter, yet he had made false statements and perjured himself, and thus forfeited all the sympathy of the Court. In none of the letters was any reference made to the engagement. Counsel read letter from Captain Sherwood to Mr. King, in which the former asked the latter to come to Bangalore and marry his daughter, "to avoid the scandal and disgrace," and not because he was engaged to her. Captain Sherwood did not appeal to Mr King to come to Bangalore in consequence of his being engaged to his daughter. Mr. King replied that both the father and mother well knew that their daughter went out with him and other gentlemen, and that they had to thank themselves for what had occurred. The father replied stating that neither he nor his wife would have allowed their daughter to go out with him, but for their being under the "belief" that he was engaged to her. It was in evidence that the parents consented to the marriage, there was the story of the ring, and the plea was that the father was still in the "belief" that the defendant was engaged to the plaintiff. The "belief" was a vague one, for the father appears to have believed that every person who walked with his daughters was engaged to them. Miss Milly had told the Court that her sister Lucy was engaged to Mr. Newton, while her father said that she was conditionally engaged to Mr. Norman. Referring to the plaintiff's letters at this time—of which there was a tolerably good number—the learned counsel would ask the Court to say whether their tenor or tone was such as a man engaged to a girl would receive or allow his future wife to write. Counsel then proceeded to read the several letters which formed exhibits in the case, in which the plaintiff admitted that she had kissed three or four score of men. If the defendant was engaged at all, he could not understand why he should go into the house sneaking or otherwise. Counsel then commented on the several letters as he proceeded to read them in Court. The document, which she stigmatized as a forgery, and which she swore she had never seen, could only have been written by a person of the most depraved mind; the basest prostitute could only put pen to paper to write what that document contained. If he had asked Miss Milly Sherwood to write certain words on paper it was because the document alleged to be forged contained the word *chemise* spelt as *chimese*, and that exactly was the way the plaintiff had spelt it in Court. The Court, therefore, could not take very long to come to a conclusion. The letters read, counsel submitted, proved the defendant's story of the "penalty" to be true, and conveyed the meaning in which the word was used. On discovering her condition, the defendant acted honourably. He said he would marry her, provided she went to England for two years. Her mind at this time was perfectly corrupt. She might have been young in years, but very much advanced in wickedness. As for the defendant reproaching the plaintiff, how could he do so? He was a mere acquaintance of hers, and was not engaged to her, but when he consented to marry her, then it was that he insisted that the girl should keep straight and from that time be faithful to him. Referring to the book, "The lady with the Camelias," what earthly object would the defendant have in stating that it was sent to him by her. The book contained the writing of Miss Lucy Sherwood, which the plaintiff said was a forgery. The plaintiff said that she had sent "The lady with the Camelias" to the defendant, but not the identical one before the Court, and this she stated only when she saw in his (counsel's) hand a letter sending the book. She denied that the book in Court was the identical one, simply because several passages therein were marked, and these passages could only have been marked by a girl who was far from being modest. The learned counsel having read all the letters from the plaintiff to the defendant and *vice versa*, asked the Court before concluding to deal with each issue to decide the chief issue, viz., if there was a breach of promise. If the issue was in his favour, it would be unnecessary to go into the other issues. The whole case depended on issue No. 1. So far as seduction was concerned, if there was no breach of contract, then the charge of seduction will fall to the ground. The charge of seduction was only brought to enhance the damages, otherwise it would be utterly useless. Seduction was a word used in many senses, but the learned counsel thought that the ordinary sense would be to signify a person who endeavoured by some means or other to overcome the other person's volition, and to perform things contrary to the desire of other persons. It did not mean physical connection, for if it meant that, it would result in absurdity, for a woman might be of a dissolute character, and say that she had been seduced in support of his contentions, the learned counsel stated that a "Biblical case" had just occurred to his mind, viz, Joseph and Potiphar's wife. Having mentioned the circumstances of the case, the learned counsel said that it was the plaintiff that had seduced the defendant, and not the defendant the plaintiff.

This brought the proceedings to a close.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

"THE EXPOSURE OF LIES."

The following literal translation from the *Malagasy Government Gazette* will be found not only entertaining but instructive. The article is headed "The Exposure of Lies," and runs thus:—

"In the year 1879, M. Cassas, the French Consul, came up here to Antananarivo, and with his coming the present disagreement first began, for, from the first day of his arrival, he sought to pick a quarrel with us, and did everything he could to anger, insult, and annoy us, especially by his denying that our Queen Ranavalona II., was Sovereign of Madagascar. But when M. Cassas saw that mere blustering and bullying could effect nothing he went off in a rage, saying, 'You will have the gunboats here very soon to punish you; but that was only an empty threat, as France was not ready to fight with us then.

"M. Cassas was succeeded by another Consul, and things went on quietly for about a year, and then he began to bluster and bully also, and to tell us that our fatherland, which has been ours from time immemorial, had been under their protection, and that we were no longer to be allowed to do business in it. The Government and the French debated the matter a great deal, but when it came to their removing the Queen's flag by force we could stand it no longer, and Ambassadors were sent to Paris to appeal to the French Cabinet. Many of our people objected very strongly to our sending Ambassadors. They said, 'The Queen and her counsellors are only wasting money; for they would not believe that a great and notable empire like France, that had been on terms of friendship with us so long, could turn brigands, and rob the weak of their possessions.

"Affairs were not settled in Paris; and while the Embassy was still in Europe, Admiral Pierre came suddenly and bombarded our ports on the north-west coast. They took Tamatave also, and settled themselves down there.

"It was astonishing to hear of how the French spoke of that affair. They said:—'The power of the Hova has vanished like smoke.' 'It was a marvel to see the courage of the French troops.' Admiral Pierre said, 'how boldly they marched up into the town of Tamatave'—after the Malagasy had left it. The people in Paris danced for joy when they heard of the destruction of the Malagasy towns on the north-west coast. They doubtless thought it was a great honour to destroy the towns of people who were not fighting with them. Admiral Pierre said:—'We have taken the road to Antananarivo, and there is nothing to do except to wait for the coming of the Hova to give in their submission.' But as the Hova whom he expected did not appear, he fretted himself ill with vexation, went beyond his orders, was recalled, and died on his way home.

"But all that was done by the French was not done for themselves, they say, but because of their sorrow for those poor Sakalava on the north-west, whom the Hova had been persecuting so fearfully; yet they have been firing lately on those same Sakalava, 'their faithful allies,' and bombarding their towns because they will not join with them against the Hovas; and they said, in the hearing of the whole world, 'We cannot endure to see the misery of our "faithful allies," the Sakalava, any longer, and we must go to their help.'

"Then Admiral Galiber came to Tamatave as the successor of Admiral Pierre. At the first he also blustered very loudly, and sent a man of war along the east coast, that fired whenever they could see anything or anybody to fire at, whether it was a battery, a quiet village, or the homes of helpless women and children. But there was not much accomplished by that, for the houses that were burned down one day were replaced by better ones the next; and where one protector of his native land fell ten rose to take his place.

"He then sent troops to drive our soldiers out of their encampment at Manjakandrianombana, outside Tamatave, and they were so sure of what they were to accomplish, it is said, that they told some in Tamatave 'By eight o'clock to-morrow morning you will see the flag of France flying over the encampment at Manjakandrianombana.' The inhabitants of Tamatave awoke the next morning, and they looked towards the encampment at Manjakandrianombana. They looked, but they saw nothing; they listened, but they heard nothing and they waited in vain; but about midday Galiber's brave returned, officers, men, and arms besmeared with mud, and they said, 'We have caught it today, for we almost perished; for we took the wrong road, fell into a bog, and it is a mercy that we have escaped with our lives.' And the big gun they took with them they lost in the bog, it is said.

"After Admiral Galiber had fired cannon until he was tired, he sent M. Campan to Rainadriamampandry, the Governor and Commander of our forces at Manjakandrianombana to ask that negociations might be opened again with them, when the Ministers here heard of that they quite agreed to it, for we do not want war, for the Queen would far rather part with money than part with her people.

"The officers at Manjandrianombana met with the French in Tamatave, and they had a deal of conversation with them. At the first the French were very polite, and if Rainandriamampandry and his companions had not been very careful they would have been taken in by them. The French said, 'We do not want your land, and we do not wish to interfere with the independence of your Queen. This is the point that presses us. We have come forward as protectors of those Sakalava who made a treaty with us, and if we do not get some satisfaction we shall be ashamed and disgraced in the eyes of all nations. We like you very much better than the Sakalava, for they are a foolish set, and we regret having made any treaty with them; but it is done, and we cannot get out of it, and it is only a very small thing we ask of you—your retiring from that part in the north and paying a little money as indemnity to France.'

"As to the paying of money as an indemnity, we could do that (even although we do not see any reason why we should pay it), because of our love for peace and friendship; but we cannot give up our native land. The French pretended to be very sorry, and said, 'Indeed! you cannot accept such liberal offers as those we have made to you. Then let us give you Mojanga and the surrounding country, and mark off the part of the north from which you are to retire.' 'But why should we retire from it?' said our representatives at Tamatave. 'To satisfy France,' said the French, 'and we will not enter that part, and you shall not enter it; but let the Sakalava be the possessors of that part.' During these negotiations the French denied most emphatically that they wished to take our fatherland, and the Sakalava were nothing to them, they said; and the great reason why they were pressing us for any land was because they would appear disgraced, after having begun a war, if they retired without getting anything.

"While negotiations were going on at Tamatave, the subject was being discussed in the French Chambers, it seems, and the statements made there and those made by the French at Tamatave were very different. The statements made by the member for Bourbon were clear and to the point, and such as to cause no doubt of any kind as to their intentions. He said, 'Madagascar is a child of France, and we must protect all our children, from the least to the greatest. One half of the world is going to the other nations of Europe, and France will certainly be miserable if she does not possess Madagascar. If France is at war with another nation she has no harbours in the East into which her fleet can enter, and no store for arms or coaling stations. Madagascar has been ours for ages, and we ought not to be stupidly afraid to take what belongs to us! It is a very easy business to take that land for the power of the Hova is not what it has been represented to be. We do not need many soldiers, nor much money; for the 2,500,000 Sakalava, our faithful allies, will very soon conquer the 600,000 Hova.' These statements seemed to please those in the Chambers very much, and some of them shouted, 'That's perfectly correct. Give guns to the Sakalava; they do not want money.'

"Then there was a long conversation as to what should be done, the conclusion of which was that they should not go up to Antananarivo at present, but simply give guns to the Sakalava, send officers to teach them, and blockade all the ports, so that no commerce could be carried on, build batteries on the north-west coast, and bring Mozambiques and Chinamen to work the ground; and the power of France would gradually extend, and they would very easily get this land of Madagascar.

"And now Galiber has gone, and his successor, Admiral Miot, has come to Tamatave, and immediately he opens his mouth, he exposes their lies, and shows plainly what France wants. He met with Rainandriamampandry, the commander of the forces, and his companions, and it was plainly seen that France was lost to all sense of shame, and did not blush to tell what she wanted. 'This land,' said Admiral Miot, speaking of our fatherland, 'has belonged to us for hundreds of years, and we have simply permitted you to settle in it, and made treaties with you, while our nation was encumbered with foreign wars and the administration of our own land; but all that is now finished, and we have come to take possession of our own.' 'You are not Malagasy, but Hova, and your Queen is not Sovereign of Madagascar, but only Queen of Imerina, the central province of Madagascar; but,' said he, 'we do not wish to be hard upon you, and if you will only agree to the following five propositions then I will open negotiations again with you, and when they are finished and you show yourselves sensible, then we two—the French and the Malagasy—will rule this kingdom and work together to advance civilisation and commerce.' The following are the five propositions to which we must both agree before negotiations are opened:—(1.) To give to France all the northern part of Madagascar, from Mojanga on the west coast, across the island, to Marimbitsy on the east coast (all the north of the 17th parallel of south latitude). (2.) To pay 120,000*l.* to the French. (3.) To idemnify all losses incurred by Europeans in Madagascar during the war. (4.) The French to be permitted to lease land and for as long as they like. (5) The Treaty to be altered, and Ranavalona III. to be called the Queen of Imerina.

"'If you do not agree to these mild terms, says Admiral Miot, 'then the war must go on. Wherever you have soldiers we will seize those places. We shall break up your camp at Manjakandianombana. We shall land at Mojanga, and from that to go to Antananarivo, and we shall dye all the way up with the blood of your soldiers. We will simply permit the name Hova to remain on the map of Madagascar, and if you are obstinate we shall annihilate the whole of you and take the entire island.' Admiral Miots statement is short; but it is a complete exposure of their lies. It is not for the poor Sakalava—their 'faithul allies'—that they are fighting with us, and they will not be blamed by the European nations, it seems, for driving us from the north of the island; but this is a good land, and the French want it for themselves, and as we are weak and they are storong they are not ashamed to steal it.

"There is no longer any reason for doubt now, for we are face to face with war. If blustering could kill we should have been destroyed long ago. When Amorontsanga was destroyed, the French said, 'The power of the Hova has vanished like smoke; but that fable has been exposed, for the kingdom is ten times stronger to-day than it was then. They said on the 13th of January, 'By eight o'clock to-morrow morning the flag of France will be flying over the camp at Manjakandrianombana.' And now Admiral Miot has opened his mouth, and we are to be completely consumed by him! But the men of Madagascar have not all been annihilated yet, and there is still a God on whom the feeble folk can lean; and we make bold to say, that when this time next year comes round again, it will be found that this kingdom has not been swept away by the French.

"Antananarivo, Madagascar, June 17, 1884."

REMINISCENCES OF MARSHAL NEY.

The following letter appears in the *Times*:—May I ask for a little space in the *Times* while I give the substance of more than one conversation which I had with our great Duke on the subject of Marshal Ney's death and the relations in which at the period of its occurrence he himself stood towards the French Government and people?

For a short time after his entrance into Paris it might have been thought that the Duke was in the highest possible favour with all classes of Frenchmen. He had stopped Blucher from blowing up the Bridge of Jena and throwing down the Austerlitz Column, and by sheer force of will he averted that dismemberment of France on which the Allies were at that time bent, and which had since taken place. But these friendly acts on his part were all forgotten as soon as he refused to prevent the Allies from reclaiming the works of art of which Napoleon had robbed them, and which were accumulated in the Louvre. From that hour all the humiliations imposed upon France were attributed to him, and every opportunity was taken by the Court and the Marshals to slight, if not to insult him. The King alone had too much tact to make a public display of ill-feeling, but the Duke knew perfectly well from other sources there was no great love for him in that quarter. The Duke, however, always master of himself, continued as heretofore to attend the King's *levees*, during one of which that incident occurred to which Colonel Hozier refers. The Marshals, as one by one he approached them, turned their backs on him, a proceeding for which the King, at once a shrewd politician and a gentleman, hastened to apologise. "Don't distress yourself, Sire," was the Duke's quiet reply; "this is not the first time they have shown me their backs."

I should make too large a demand upon your patience and that of your readers were I to detail Marshal Ney's case at length. I must content myself, therefore, by stating that had Ney remained quietly in Paris after the allies entered it, he might have claimed protection from the 12th article of the Convention, under which the place submitted. But he had no confidence in that document, and fled. By-and-by followed the Royal proclamation of amnesty to all who had taken part in the late rebellion, with the exception of two persons—Colonel Labedoyere and Marshal Ney. How Labedoyere was taken and how he escaped need not here be told; but as to Ney, he seemed to labour under some mental hallucination. He had actually reached the frontier of Switzerland, when he turned back and took up his residence in his own country house. That the Government did not really desire to put him to death is proved by two facts. When he made up his mind to escape from Paris, Fouche, the head of the police, furnished him with money for his journey, and some months elapsed after his foolish return to his own house before orders were issued to arrest him.

It is a curious fact that neither on the issue of the proclamation of outlawry nor even after his arrest in the country was any appeal made to the Duke to interfere in his favour. It was only when the trial had begun that the Duke was importuned to put forward the 12th article of the capitulation in arrest of judgment, and this the Duke, for obvious reasons, felt himself compelled to refuse. Neither was it in his power to interfere as the representative of England—for that likewise was demanded of him—because Lord Stuart de Rothesay was then British Ambassador at the Tuileries, whereas he was only Commander-in-Chief of the army of occupation. But he did, forgetful of the slights that had been put upon him, appeal in private to the King, and the King frankly told him that, in his opinion, to pardon Ney would be tantamount to a second overthrow of the throne.

Such is a true account of a story to which the melancholy death of the great Duke's successor has drawn public attention, and which can never be without interest to the student of history either in England or in France.

Rylands, Sept. 1. G. R. GLEIG.

PENNY DREADFULS.

Of all "Penny Dreadfuls" that is the most dreadful which aims closest at real life. The pirate hero may be mythological; the titled shop-girl is a rare possibility; but the hero or heroine of a realistic "Dreadful" is a neighbour of daily life. No one would compare for wholesaleness of mischief Zola with Gauthier. It is when the writer descends from his pedestal and comes in among his readers that he can do most for good or evil. Unhappily, the "Penny Dreadful" author, good-intentioned person as we willingly allow he may be, knows only one trick, and that is to make his books sell. To this end he must appeal to the best-known tastes of his readers. He must interest them, and amuse them, and flatter them, and let who will instruct them. Hence the schoolboy is regaled with a record of tricks and pranks which disguise under the seductive name of humour, dishonesty, and disobedience and indecency. The older reader learns how to sin and call it indiscretion, and how to be discontented and call it ambition. Love and money are the two only objects of life. Love—not the pure domestic affection of home, but that feverish sentiment which scorns ordinary joys and pants for something splendid. Money—not the modest need of comfort, but the latch-key and indolence. These are the real snares of the "Penny Dreadful." Mischief, like charity, begins at home; and it is when the author is clever enough to lay his snares at our doors that he is the greatest enemy to his fellow men. Happily, we believe, there are signs of a turn in the tide. A stream of pure and wholesome and entertaining literature is now pouring steadily within reach of the poorest. Not only is juvenile literature being purified and brightened, but the standard works of our glorious literature are issued at a price which would make our forefathers, could they see it, think the age of miracles had returned. A new generation is springing up, proud of its intelligence, and conscious of its superiority over the generation going out. It is too much to hope that, before the new generation has done its work and in its turn goes out, the "Penny Dreadful" will have been swept from our streets, and be prized only as a relic of a long-suffering and too easily deluded past?—*Leeds Mercury.*

"CIRCUMLOCUTION" IN THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

An officer, who vouches for the truth of the astonishing statements contained herein, sends to *Truth* the following letter, *apropos* of our Transport service:—

My regiment was quartered in the Khyber in August, 1880, and I was acting as Transport officer. North-eastern Afghanistan is an almost waterless district, and from the camp on the hill-side convoys of mules and donkeys, with waterskins, were passing to and fro all day long to the springs in the valley below. On Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, I was informed that, not far from camp, one of the animals had fallen and broken its leg badly. "The poor beast was put out of its pain at once," you will say. Not a bit of it. Nothing could be done until a committee of officers had been summoned to see it, and order its destruction; for some little time before, when a baggage-camel had fallen and dislocated its fore-leg, miles from any means of cure, the officer in charge of the convoy had the wretched brute shot at once, as the most merciful course. He reported what he had done on reaching the next camp, and thought no more of the matter. Three weeks or so afterwards, however, the paymaster of his regiment received instructions from headquarters to "stop the sum of five hundred rupees from 2nd Lieutenant——'s pay to make good the value of one camel, the property of Government, which that officer had destroyed." Bearing this, then, in mind, no one would lift a finger against the "white female donkey" (as it was officially described), and, as an impecunious subaltern, I myself could not afford to act as commonsense and humanity prompted. I could not depart from the regulation on the subject—to report to higher authority in writing. So I wrote out a statement of facts, and sent it in to the Adjutant. By the rule of the service he laid it before the Colonel, who initialled the paper and returned it. Then it was forwarded to the Brigade Major, who submitted it to the General in command, by whom it was initialled and returned. The Brigade Major next passed it on to the Brigade Transport Officer, who, after noting it, sent it back. Finally, late in the afternoon my paper had worked its way to me again, with a notification appended that, as it was after 12, noon, no Court of Inquiry could assemble that day, and as the next day was Thursday—a weekly holiday in our army in India, instituted by Lord Napier—the Court could not sit until eight o'clock on Friday morning. I must, therefore, it added, make the best provision I could in the way of a litter and food for the poor beast, meanwhile. I did the best I could for it in the way of straw and hay, and it contrived to exist until the committee—consisting of three officers—saw it on the Friday morning, when it was at once ordered to be shot.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

THE London money market continues to harden, Reuter giving the rates of discount now at 1⅝ per cent. on three months, but 2 per cent. on four months' bills. These, however, are not figures to exercise an adverse effect on trade, and Consols and Rupee Paper are ⅛ higher, the former at 101¼, 4 per cents at 80½, 4½ per cents at 83½. French Rentes, on the other hand, are ¼ lower at 108⅞.

The Produce markets all tend downwards. Linseed is said to be quiet but steady, but Bombay quality on the spot is 3d. per quarter lower. Rapeseed is 3d. to 6d. lower. Wheat in Liverpool is 1d. in No. 1, and 2d. per cental in No. 2 Soft White lower to arrive. London quotations are the same. Coffee is unaltered, Mid-Plantation Ceylon 63s. per cwt. Cocoanut-oil is quoted 10s. per ton higher.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was dull with a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid-Uplands, Good Broach, and Good Fair Dhollera; and to-day's report is irregular, with Mid-Uplands again 1-16d. lower—the sales for the two days being 8,000 and 7,000 bales respectively. To arrive Americans yesterday were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, and to-day they are again 1-32d. down. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged, futures 4 points lower; to-day both ready Cotton and futures are lower, the former 1-16d. cent., the latter 8 points.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the weekly figures. The visible supply having reached the lowest point of the year, has this week increased by 40,000 bales, but are still 185,000 bales below last year. The figures for the U. K., however, are now only 75,000 bales behind last year, owing to the limited quantity of cotton which the Continent is taking, and it is to this feature, we believe, the present decline in prices is mainly owing. Trade in England is certainly not good, but were the Continent taking in the same proportion as Lancashire spinners, prices would be advancing now instead of declining.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	118,000	125,000	136,000
" Exports to U. K.	31,000	12,000	32,000
" " Continent	4,000	27,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	256,000	317,000	295,900
" Exports to U. K. "	76,000	55,000	91,400
" " Cont. "	12,000	62,000	31,200
" Stock in the Ports	226,000	341,000	217,000
Saturday's Receipts	22,000	22,000	28,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 26th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,440,000	1,625,630	1,298,890
" " Surats	538,000	433,550	650,790

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	588,000	675,030	480,770
" London	68,000	48,000	77,720
American afloat	30,000	23,000	44,000
East Indian "	33,000	48,000	128,000
	719,000	794,030	730,490
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 13-16d.	5¾ d.	6⅞d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4 3-16d.	5d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1 9-16d.	1⅞d.

The Cotton market here to-day has been decidedly weak, and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower on the spot, and Rs. 2 down for New Crops future delivery. The only business reported is some Julgaum at Rs. 168 to Rs. 170, and Good Omras at Rs. 186.

The finer weather somewhat allays the fears of damage to the growing crops, and Broach, which had been run up to Rs. 216, is back again to Rs. 214.

WHEAT and SEEDS are almost nominal. Supplies are limited by the interruption in railway communication, but the home demand is practically non-existent.

FREIGHTS are in no way altered. Several steamers are leaving in ballast for Calcutta and Kurrachee, but the supply of tonnage is still in excess of our requirements.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are quiet, but if through railway communication is restored we shall probably see more doing after the holidays. Coals continue firm in the absence of sellers, but consumers are not eager buyers.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London, according to private telegrams, has recovered the previous decline of 1-16d. and is again quoted at 50⅝d. per oz. With Calcutta closed, however, and the influences here rather against than in favour of higher rates, our market is only just steady at previous quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 7½ to 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 7 15-32d. "
Do. Three months' sight ......1s. 7 21-32d. "
Credits do. do. ......1s. 7 23-32d. "
Francs do. do. ......2·07⅞ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm again, and Fours are quoted at Rs. 99 5-16, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102⅝ to 6½.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are steady, but not generally dearer. Connaught are up to Rs. 150, James Greaves to Rs. 445. Sholapore have recovered to Rs. 1,410, Mahalukshmi to Rs. 830.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	99
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	735 xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	320 xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1 400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,175
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	50	1 500
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	12	170
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	400	2,725 xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 40	350 xd
Mercantile Press	[illegible]000	125	125	Rs. 27½	140
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	422½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	210
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	635
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	800
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	180
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	110	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	200
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	600	300	..	325
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1188	100	100	Rs. 5½	101 xd 95 xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,675
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	975
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	95
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,900	100 100	100 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3¾
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	104
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	50	Rs. 12	75

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain T. R. Evans, sailed on the 27th instant for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R. Calvert, sailed on the 27th instant for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer 1,775 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, sailed yesterday for China &c., with a general cargo, and six deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain G. Mundle, sailed on the 27th instant for Perim and Bordeaux, with a general cargo.

THE Brig Wilhelmine, 270 tons, Captain F. Schohl, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Natal (22nd Aug.), with a general cargo and 29 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain W. B. Hains, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain D. Campbell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Right Revd. Dr. L. Meurin D. D., and 62 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Nowshera (s)	Sanders	Sea.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Hains	Bussorah, Sept. 12.
	Wilhelmine	Schahl	Natal, Aug. 22.
	Sumatra (s)	Clement	Hongkong, Sept. 4.
	Swordsman (s)	Hogelstein	Sea.
28	Inchmaree (s)	Major	Newport, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Nowshera (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, &c.
	Friary (s)	Evans	Kurrachee.
	Clan Maclean (s)	Mundle	Bordeaux.
	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Hull.
28	Medusa (s)	Ragusin	China, &c.

The steamer Java, Campbell, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Burmah, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
" Gwalior, to Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
23	Mahratta (s)	Goope	Rangoon, Sept. 16.
	Malda (s)	Brown	Singapore, Sept. 2.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25 Bancoora (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25 Cormorant (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—2 casks bronze wire, Benn Ashley and Co; 50 cases brandy, Peerosha Eduljee Suckidas.

Hydaspes s—12 cases soap, Hajee Dadda Aba; 4 cases paper, Mahomedbhoy Jamaludeen; 50 barrels beer and 55 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—12 cases whiskey, Bodger Warberton and Co.

Victoria s—60 cases portwine, W. and A. Graham and Co; 8 cases whiskey, Rogers and Co; 25 cases whiskey, Muncherjee M. Moola Feroz.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—3 packages earthenwares, Sallaymohomed Cassum.

Clan Ogilvie s—20 barrels cylender oil, Alcock Ashdown and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—1 case eau de cologne, Cooper Madon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victoria s—4 packages medicines, Cooper Madon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—23 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Yeddo s—43 boxes window glass and 8 cases polished plate glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 181 boxes window glass, Surufally Mamoojee; 53 packages glassware, E. P. Mahomed; 113 packages glassware, Soomar Bhima; 200 boxes candles, Richard Roberts and Co; 75 cases matches, A. Blascheck and Co; 5 packages dry colors, Adumjee Jeewanjee; 50 cases matches Naboobhoy Mahomedally.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo s—250 barrels alum, Hurridas Goculdas; 25 drums linseed oil, 15 drums turpentine and 3 casks colors, T. M. Tazkhan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—104 bales cotton, Runchordas Laljee; 46 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 400 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj; 1,957 cwts cotton seed, Mooljee Jeevraj and Co; 39 bales hemp, Hormusjee Rustomjee; 55 bales cotton, N. Gordhundass; 510 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 165 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 110 bales goat hair and 18 bales wool, Esmali Gangjee and Co; 47 bales wool and 4 bales hemp rope, Luckmidas Cullianjee; 700 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada s—375 cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers.

Clan Ogilvie s—9 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee; 20 cwts gram, Geo. Gahagan and Co; 75 cwts senna leaves and 1½ cwts gutta Purcha, Hassanbhoy Dattoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril s—501 cwts myrabolams, M. Mondolfo and Co; 1,800 cwts poppy seed, 6,001½ cwts rapeseed and 200 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice s—200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 4 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Gwalior s—250 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Berenice s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Gwalior s—220 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 250 bales Lang, Moir and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—90 cwts gingelly seed and 25 cwts mowra seed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Berenice s—3 cases tea, Mario Darr.

FOR BEYROUTE.

Berenice s—7 bundles silk, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR BOSTON.

Victoria s—38 bales silk, Furnham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—51 bales twist, Oomer Ahmed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Jopp, Lieut.-Col., Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Jopp, Lieut.-Col., Staff, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, September 29, 1884.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 1st proximo, at 9 p. m., sharp.

The range at Colaba being required by the East Yorkshire Regiment for Musketry purposes it is no longer available for practice by the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps.

The Officer commanding East Yorkshire Regiment has been good enough to state that if any non-commissioned officers or men of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps require the use of the range on any particular afternoon he will probably be able to make arrangements for placing it at their disposal, members requiring the range for practice are therefore requested to give notice at head-quarters not later than 2 p. m. the day before they require it, so that application may be made in time to let them know whether the range is available or not.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Poona, 26th Sept.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st R N I—Lieut R Errington, S C, offg Wing officer, to be Wing officer

3rd R N L I,—Lieut C V Schneider, 2nd Battn West York Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing officer on probation, dated 24th Sept 1884.

14th R N I.—Lieut R J Gardiner, offg Wing officer 9th N I to officiate as Wing officer on probation.

Lieut C V Schneider, offg Wing officer 3rd N L I (on probation) is attached to the 28th N I pending the arrival of his regiment at Poona.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 15th September, 1884:—

Major W Laing, General List, 2nd in Comd, 3rd R N L I

Captain W W B Whiteford, R E Exe Engr, Southern Mahratta Railway.

Lieut L S H Baker, S C, Sqn officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Royal Artillery.—Major F G Gyll, (Heavy) Battery 1st Bgde Cinque Ports Divn for nine months on medical certificate.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLER—September 26, at Bombay, the wife of E. Waller, Royal Engineers, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DURRELL—September 23, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Conductor Samuel Durrell, Ordnance Department, of a son.

GILBERT—September 12, at Ajmere the wife of C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

ADAM—September 21, at the Howrah Hospital, of Hepatic abscess, Neil W. Adam, Assistant Superintending Engineer, B.I.S.N. Coy. Ld., aged 28.

FORBES—September 15, at Jetinga Tea Factory, Cachar, Frederick A. Forbes, eldest son of the late Major R. Forbes, aged 27 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1884.

A REUTER'S telegram states that Lord Dufferin will leave England by the first mail in November, and that he will meet the Marquis of Ripon in Bombay. The first part of the telegram is correct. But we understand that the announcement that the new Viceroy will meet his successor in this city is inaccurate. We announced several days ago that Lord Dufferin would take over the Viceregal office from Lord Ripon at Calcutta, and no departure has been made from this arrangement. Lord Ripon will await the arrival of his successor at Calcutta, and will then come on to Bombay, and embark hence for England.

THE agitation for a reduction of the hours of labour which has set in amongst the Bombay mill-hands introduces a new and unanticipated feature into the question which is being inquired into by the Factory Act Commission. Until the meeting of operatives last week, at which not less than four thousand were present, it was generally assumed that they were at least indifferent to what might come of an inquiry which was instituted primarily in the interests of the children employed in the mills. Nay, more than this, it has been confidently affirmed by more than one of the mill managers who have given evidence before the Commission that the operatives were opposed to a reduction of the hours of labour, inasmuch as it would entail a reduction of wages. The movement which set in last week raises the question whether this is an accurate account of the prevalent feeling amongst the mill-hands. We have no reason to doubt the genuineness of the agitation. At least it is for those who question its reality to state the grounds for their scepticism. One way of testing it is to call some of the more representative amongst the operatives—if there are such—to give evidence before the Commission. The suggestion that the workpeople should be represented upon the Commission is less easy to comply with. There may be more than one reason against it, but the fact that the inquiry has already been more than a month in progress, and that it would be exceedingly inconvenient to make an addition to the Commission at so late a stage of its labours, supplies a sufficient answer to the request. Still, there would be grave disadvantage in leaving it open to the operatives at the close of the inquiry to say that those who are most directly and most deeply interested in the proceedings had not been asked to state their own grievances in their own way. Whether rightly or wrongly we do not say, but it is a fact that the constitution and proceedings of the Commission of 1875 were severely criticised, and it is necessary that the present Commission should leave nothing undone to give a character of completeness and absolute impartiality to the inquiry.

No effort, in short, should be spared to place upon the record as full and accurate a representation as can be procured of the opinions, and needs, and desires of employers and employed alike in regard to the duration and the conditions of labour in factories. It matters not that the operatives appear to have a somewhat confused notion of what it is that the law can do for them. We question, for instance, whether either the Bombay Government or the Supreme Government would venture upon enacting a direct limitation of the hours of adult male labour. The Imperial Legislature has thus far shrunk from that, even in its most paternal moods, and we can scarcely expect that the initiative in so bold an economic advance will be taken in India. But it is not impossible that the same end, or something not far short of it, may be compassed by indirect means. For instance, a statutory limitation of the hours during which women and "young persons," to say nothing of children, shall be employed, might operate in that direction. So far as the work of men is dependent upon and associated with that of women and young persons, it might be exceedingly difficult to restrict the latter, without at the same time restricting the former. Whether or not there be a close causative relation between the two facts, it is not to be denied that in England the restriction of the hours of labour of young persons and women and children has been accompanied by a general reduction of working hours for men, and this without any direct legislative intervention in their behalf. This fact will no doubt be borne in mind in any recommendation that the Commission may make for restricting the working hours of women and young persons. In the case of children the effect would be much more limited. It is believed that there are not more than five hundred of them in the Bombay mills, and if it be the case, as has been stated before the Commission, that although they are at the mills for nine hours a day, they are actually at work only half the time, a further interference with them will have little effect upon the general régime of the mills. A question, indeed, which seems to us to invite more attention than has yet been given to it, is whether much the same thing could not be said of the adult labour employed in the Indian mills as of the child labour—whether, in a word, those who work long produce much. According to Mr. Jones's estimate, the hours of work in an Indian cotton mill average 86 in the week, as compared with 56 in an English mill. Various estimates of the relative efficiency of Indian and of English factory labour are given. Mr. Meade King, the Factory Inspector whose services were placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government by the home authorities two years ago, estimated the difference in favour of the English workman at as three to two. A native millowner in Bombay told Sir James Caird, "It takes 1,200 people here to do what 500 will do with you;" while Mr. Dunkerley, manager of the Empress Mill, has told the Commission that whereas in an English mill with 20,000 spindles, spinning twenties and using Surats, about 120 hands would be employed, in India 460 would be required. These estimates differ widely; but in all of them there stands out plainly the fact that the sum total of production is not even approximately in ratio with the time spent in labour. There is nothing of a revelation in this. Employers of labour in India must be as conscious of it as of any fact in the economy of their mills. It is at least an open question whether labour in this country would not be more efficient if it were less prolonged. The experiment is worth trying, and it is possible that the result would be no more disadvantageous to the employers than that of the experiment upon which some of them have ventured in closing their mills regularly for four days in the month.

This latter step, indeed, is one which managers and operatives alike favour. "Every manager," Mr. Jones tells the Commission, "bewails the want of a regular day's rest," and apparently every operative is equally anxious for it. A more debatable point—although it is one respecting which the operatives appear to have shown no concern—is that which relates to the protection of women and young persons. The Act in its present form makes scarcely any stipulation in regard to these. Children are the subjects of its peculiar care, and it so happens that the number of children employed in the cotton mills of this Presidency has sensibly diminished under its operation. Mr. Meade King's suggestion that there should be a statutory restriction to eleven hours of the hours of labour of women and young persons between the ages of 13 and 16 affects a much larger number of operatives than the proposals for amending the provisions relating to the employment of children, though these have thus far claimed the greater amount of attention. The question will have to be approached from the point of view of necessity as well as from that of expediency. Although there is much to be said against employing young girls and even adult women for fourteen hours a day, it will be better to take nothing for granted upon that point. A medical sub-commission has been appointed to assist the inquiry, and no good purpose will be served by rashly anticipating the result of their inquiries into the practical aspect of this part of the subject. So far as the expediency of a large alteration of the existing arrangements is concerned, we must bear in mind that the Supreme Government has plainly intimated that it is not disposed to favour further factory legislation for the whole of India. The majority of the witnesses before the Commission have given expression to a reluctance to recommend fresh legislation if Bombay alone is to be subjected to the proposed new restrictions. Nothing could be more reasonable than this view of the case. It is not enough to say that the cotton industry of Bombay has an undisputed supremacy over the other Presidency. That supremacy has been gained under a régime of equality; it might be lost under a régime of inequality, in which competitors in Bengal and Madras would enjoy the advantages of comparative freedom. The merits of such recommendations as the Commission may think fit to make will be largely dependent upon the possibility of their being embodied in a measure applicable to the whole of British India, and considering the attitude of the Supreme Government upon the question, this invests their task with peculiar difficulty.

THE heavy rain and disturbed weather, which last Monday we anticipated, has arrived during the course of the week. The cyclonic depression noticed from the 18th to the 21st to be forming in the Bay of Bengal passed inland on the 22nd, and advanced in a north-west direction. Its centre passed over the neighbourhood of Nagpore on the 23rd, and of Hoshangabad on the 24th; on the 25th it passed within a hundred miles to the east of Neemuch, and from this point it turned northwards, reaching Agra on the 26th. Its influence was still felt in the North-West Provinces on Saturday last. It was fortunate for Surat, and for Guzerat generally, that there was more north than usual in its path. In consequence of this feature, it crossed over the basins of the Nerbudda and Tapti rivers, instead of travelling along the length of them; and moreover was unable to come well within reach of the excessively damp winds which at the time were blowing inland over the west coast, and which, if they had been drawn into the cyclonic area, must inevitably have given rise to very excessive precipitation. There can be little doubt that if it had not been for this almost accidental feature of the disturbance, Surat would have been a second time this year the scene of heavy floods. As it happened, the actual rainfall caused by the disturbance was not very extraordinary. It was, however, sufficient to flood the rivers of Guzerat; and these floods, being increased by the heavy rain which during the past week has been general along the west coast, and especially to the north of Bombay, resulted in the damage to the railways which has been already made known. More serious than the damage to the railways, however, will be the injury which has been done to the standing crops, both cereal and cotton. Even as early as the 16th the crops in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Baroda, and parts of Kattywar were beginning to suffer from the excessive wet, and there can be no doubt that by this time the damage will be serious. On the other hand, however, the eastern and south-eastern districts will have been greatly benefited, and though their prospects will of course be below the average, they will have improved considerably in parts. If we may judge from the present moist state of the atmosphere, there seems good reason to hope these districts will have more than their usual share of rain in October and November; and to this extent therefore their rabi prospects may be regarded as hopeful. The rainfall in Bombay during the past week has been quite unusual, more than nine inches having fallen—an amount seldom experienced at this time of the year. The yearly average has already been exceeded by over two inches.

The monsoon is now approaching its end, and speculations are already to be heard as to when it will wind up. The breaking up of the monsoon is an occurrence as difficult of definition as is the commencement; and being generally regarded as of less importance, it has received less attention. All methods of determining its date must be arbitrary. Perhaps the simplest method is to reckon from the first day on which the barometric pressure at the northern stations exceeds that in the south. During the months November to April the barometer in the north of India reads higher than in the south; whereas during the months June to September the barometer in the south reads higher than in the north. Thus, for instance, in January, 1882, the average barometer reading at Kurrachee was 30·002 inches, whereas at Cochin it was only 29·946, or ·056 inch lower. But in July of that year the barometer at Kurrachee was only 29·458, whereas at Cochin it was 29·884 or ·426 inch higher. This difference between the barometric pressure of two stations is in ordinary meteorological language spoken of as "the gradient;" and thus it is said that during the cold weather months the gradient is from Kurrachee to Cochin, whereas during the monsoon months the gradient is from Cochin to Kurrachee. The reversal of the gradient is one of the marked features of the setting in and the breaking up of the monsoon. Last year this reversal first took place on the 10th October, though it was not permanent until the end of the month. This year the condition of the gradient to-day, the 29th September, is about the same as it was last year on the 18th September; and judging from this fact, we may expect that the reversal of the gradient will not set in permanently until some days later than last year. In other words, we may expect that the monsoon this year will break up later than usual.

WE have commented upon Sir Richard Garth's fierce onslaught on Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, and the Government of India generally, in regard to the Bengal Rent Bill. The learned Chief Justice, greatly to the admiration of certain of our contemporaries, poses as a martyr to the sacred principle of the independence of the Bench, insolently assailed by the myrmidons of a truculent Government. But the "bitter and scurrilous libel" which, Sir Richard Garth says, was aimed at him, but which he never had the curiosity to read, was a reply to a public attack made by himself on the good-faith of Mr. Mackenzie and of Mr. O'Kineilly in regard to certain opinions which they had expressed in respect of the necessity for legislative interference between the zemindar and the ryots. In a minute published just two years ago, Sir Richard Garth made a headlong and most unjudicial personal attack on Mr. O'Kineilly and the Home Secretary, affirming that those gentlemen were engaged "in thrusting a blind pretence down the throats of an intelligent people," and charging them with only pretending to believe what they said. This mild minute was duly sent to the press. Possibly if the Home Secretary and Mr. O'Kineilly were put upon their oaths as to their opinion of this document, thus given to the public, they would have said that they conscientiously believed it to be a most bitter and scurrilous libel. It was certainly a personal attack, and justified a personal reply. That reply, which was made at the time, is now brought up by Sir Richard Garth as evidence of a want of respect for the Bench entertained by the Government of India. As a matter of fact, it is a perfectly parliamentary reply to a not quite parliamentary attack. The attack was published, the "scurrilous libel" in reply to it has not been published yet. We would recommend those concerned to redress this inequality, and publish the reply, as the original minute which provoked it was published.

THEATRICALS AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, SEPT. 27.

SINCE Monday, September 15, Dharwar has been *en fête*, and "the week" has been ushered in with a flood of sunshine. On Monday lawn-tennis was the centre of attraction during the day; but at night all the beautiful and brave of this most sociable little station collected in the ample building of the School of Industry to see the amateur theatricals. The stage had been erected with great taste, and the whole of the arrangements—in every detail of which the comfort of the audience was conspicuously studied—reflected the greatest credit upon the energetic stage-manager, Mr. Joyner. Before the two plays, the audience had ample time to admire the pretty new drop-scene painted for the occasion by Mr. Fletcher. Nothing but great care in rehearsal, and an earnest desire to make the most of each part, could have produced so perfect a performance as that to which we were treated. The ladies and gentlemen, one and all, who took part in the plays fully earned the repeated and hearty applause with which every telling point and situation was greeted. The first piece was "Perfection," and, as rendered by the Dharwar amateurs, must be admitted to have been very aptly named. Lady Thompson and Mr. Dunsterville played the principal parts with great vivacity, never overdoing their parts, but making each scene sparkle with wit and fun. They showed a keen appreciation of the delicate humour of the author, and met with able support from Mrs. Fletcher and her husband—the former making a distinct hit as "Susan," and giving all her points with brilliant effect. Sir Thomas Thompson's make-up was hardly correct, but he played his part with a cool assurance that carried the audience with him, and when the curtain fell amidst loud applause, each of the performers received a well-merited "call."

The farce "Done on both Sides" was not perhaps quite such a happy selection; the one long scene putting a severe strain upon the players, most of whom were on the stage almost the whole time. Mrs. Buyers played with brilliancy, and her effervescent spirits helped to keep the whole piece going with animation and success. Mr. Joyner's make-up was excellent, and the other characters were well sustained, especially that of "Lydia," in which Miss Milne, who, I understand appeared on this occasion for the first time, gave promise of great success in more important parts. Mr. Fitzmaurice's conception of the part of "Brownjohn" was not quite the same as I have seen adopted by other actors, but he succeeded in producing a very lifelike picture of the modern Masher. Both pieces gave the greatest pleasure to the audience, the whole performance going off smoothly, and the "waits," being very short. We must not omit to mention the band, which added much to the enjoyment of all, and whose efforts were heartily appreciated. The Dharwar amateurs have our best thanks and good wishes for the future.

A MUSEUM AT JEYPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, SEPT. 24.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE is as enthusiastic a patron of the arts and sciences as his predecessor. The holding of an exhibition in his own capital and his subsequent visit to the Calcutta Exhibition seem to have given him a desire to collect specimens of the fine arts, and the museum which he has just opened to the public bears testimony to his taste. The building stands opposite the principal palace gate. It is upper-storeyed, and is of course strictly Hindu in architecture. The interior arrangements are worthy of notice. The ground floor contains textiles from every part of India, from the South India cloths to the Punjab phulkaris, while the admirable drapery of Sangamner, prints both coarse and fine, the silk embroidery, stamped gold cloths, felt rugs and carpets centuries old, have all a strong interest for the visitor. Adjoining the textile rooms are educational exhibits and specimens illustrative of Natural History. On the upper floor the first thing which strikes the visitor is the artistic arrangement of the room, and the admirable taste displayed in the Sangamner cloth curtains which drape the doors and windows. The outer lobby holds some very ancient carvings which were unearthed from the bed of the Davisama tank centuries ago, while castings of the Ajunta and Elephanta carvings enhance the interest of the other antiquities. The first cases which strike the eye are those containing specimens of jewellery worn by the peasantry of India. The collection of brass-work is unrivalled. This seems rather a hazardous statement to make, but when the eye rests on a collection of over a thousand varieties of brass figures and utensils used only for Hindu worship, the majority of which have no duplicates, the value and importance of the collection becomes apparent. The pottery, the pictures, and the ancient arms and armour are all interesting. Adjoining this long gallery is the raw product room. This is now approaching completion. The Maharaja has ordered, for the convenience of passengers by trains passing through his capital, that a collection of Jeypore curiosities be exposed for sale at the station.

THE INDORE LAWSUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, SEPT. 24.

IN the suit of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar *vs.* Raghoji Lalchand in the Zilla Court, Indore, on September 24, Narayandas, son of defendant, was re-examined.—He said.—Though the books left with the Maharaj the previous day were not returned to me in the night by Choonilal Hoojra upon request, I did not complain of it to the Maharaj for several days. I did not suspect anything, although my father had said that troubles had been brought upon him and although my books were seized and examined. Along with the two Marathi chits that fell from the books, there were other five or six chits in Marwaree character. They had been there for some time. Immediately the chits fell from the book, the beating began; so I did not disown the chits. I did so subsequently, several days afterwards, when I was in custody, and in the presence of Pachulal. The lines underneath my signature, in my handwriting, were written as dictated by His Highness. The signatures, too, were made by order of the Maharaj. When Pachulal asked me to take a particular bag before His Highness, suspicion first came into my mind; but yet I did not attempt to examine the books which I had last put into the bag without examination. The second signature on Exhibit I. is that of my brother Ramchandra. It was not made in my presence. I cannot account for the missing leaf, page 42 [illegible] Kachi vahi of Samvat 1901. In presenting the application for loan I entertained a hope that His Highness would lend me Rs. 40,000, although we did not make any overtures to settle the claim His Highness made against us. I and my father were together when we signed the application for the loan. I was not previously acquainted with Vamanrao. Yet he, of his own accord, came and offered to procure a loan for us from His Highness. I did not make any agreement to pay him anything. [illegible]ram Jemadar was not present when the Darkhast was written. I don't know where he had gone. It required about fourteen days, before the introduction of railways, to go to Oomrawuttee from Indore. I had gone in a bullock-cart to Oomrawuttee from Indore at that time, when I was nine or ten years old.

Shamrao Narayan was next examined. He said.—I was one of those employed in the examination of Khasgi Dafturs of Rajabhau Phanse brought from Tarana and kept in the Chitnis Department. The account-books of the defendant used to be examined in the presence of his son Narayandas and other people. He used to keep them in a bag, and put his seal on it. Before opening the bag he used to see that the seal was all right. The books used to be taken out of the bag, unstrung, and then shaken and examined. Each book used to be dealt with in this way. One day when in the aforesaid manner the books were being examined, from one book several chits fell out. After several books had been thus examined, the fallen chits were picked up and looked into. Among these, two Marathi chits, Exhibits G. and H., were found, bearing Rajabhau's signature. The chits were read out by all present there. Narayandas also read them. Thereupon Narayandas was told, "These chits fell out from your books kept in a bag sealed by you. What have you to say?" Among the books examined one was found having its page 42 missing. This was also pointed out to Narayandas. Upon reading the chits Narayandas did not say that they did not belong to him. He said, as the chits were found, there was no help now, and that His Highness might do what he liked. After this his statement (Exhibit I.) was taken. A question was written, read out to Narayandas, and his answer as given by him was taken down in writing by me. Before the statement was taken, there was nothing said by H. H. or any other person to put Narayandas in fear. The statement was made and signed by Narayandas voluntarily, and with full knowledge of what he was doing. There was no zoolum of any kind, whether before or at the time of making and signing the statement. The *shara* or provisoes below the signature of Narayandas were not dictated or suggested to him by anybody. The statement is also signed by Ramchandra, the brother, of Narayandas.

The case is still proceeding.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to observe, with reference to your remark in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, that, as far as you know, this is the first time that any of the Wilson Philological lectures have found their way into print, that if you will turn to the *Calcutta Review* (October number, 1879) you will find that Professor Macmillan's lectures are not the first which found their way into print.

Sept. 25. SUCIMA.

A GREAT [illegible]ERTAKING.

TO THE EDITOR O[illegible]BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your [illegible] inform me through the medi[illegible] whether there is any objection [illegible] translate into the vernacular [illegible] country the several publications [illegible] ment from time to time? I am [illegible] lating the Bombay and Imperial [illegible] the vernaculars and, if possible, o[illegible] parts of them, and hence the [illegible]

Bombay, Sept. 27. R[illegible]

THE SHRIEVALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GA[illegible]

SIR,—If the next turn for holding th[illegible] is for a native, is not your contemporary [illegible] the consensus of opinion gathered from t[illegible] press has been in favour of the Mahomedan [illegible]munity, that has hitherto not been noticed in [illegible] respect? Or, if the Parsee community is to be o[illegible] more recognized, does he not know what charm the honoured names of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee carry, and at whose appearance on the public platform on important occasions a large audience, composed of members of all the different communities, goes into irrepressible applause which subsides with difficulty, and who heartily cheer them as their true patriots, patriots whose public services, extending over one-third of a century, are alike approved of by Government and the public?

A. H.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the discussion now going on in the papers as to the best person to be appointed to the post of Sheriff, I think there can be no dispute as to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee being the most eligible person. Strong support has been given by some persons to have Mr. R. N. Kabrajee nominated to the Shrievalty; but Mr. Kabrajee would probably himself admit that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee is the one person, at least, to whom he would allow preference to be given. Year after year Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee is neglected by Government, If any Parsee deserves any honour Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee is above all the person entitled to it. He ought long since to have received marked distinctions from Government. To make amends, however, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee should certainly be nominated to the about to be vacant Shrievalty, for he will then have the distinguished privilege of heading a movement in Bombay to show India's gratitude to her present Viceroy on his departure from India, to welcome the coming Viceroy, to bid god-speed to Sir James Fergusson, and receive the new Governor of Bombay. It may also fall to his lot to join in giving to the son of our Queen-Empress, H. H. the Duke of Connaught, a fitting farewell on his leaving India.

J.

THE THEOSOPHICAL EXPOSURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every Theosophist must be rejoiced that the Coulombs have been expelled from the Society, and that they have attempted to cast the slur of imposture upon the patient and truth-loving founders, because the effect will be to bring the truth to the surface, and demonstrate what an exceedingly broad basis Theosophy has to rest upon. By Theosophy I do not mean anything which can by any possibility be rightly called Koot Hoomism or Blavatkism, but a science which is numberless centuries old, and which is a religion embracing all sciences, and a science embracing all religions. Blavatsky and Olcott, or even Koot Hoomi, are nothing to those whose intuition enables them to see the mystic light which trembles over the black screen which hides the soul of the universe from the ignorant and gaping multitude, and who have accepted the reality of occult and spiritualistic phenomena. Those who have absorbed these truths into their being have reached that haven of perpetual calm and all-pervading peace which nothing in or beyond the earth can ever disturb, and have a much greater possession than Mackay with his mountain of silver ore, or Vanderbilt with his forty millions' sterling.

Blavatskyism is a phantom, which has no real existence; but occultism is a mighty potentiality which always has existed and always will exist.

HEWIYL VANTIN
P. W. Dept.

Poona, Sept. 27.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1884-85:—

IN AUGUST.	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	49,37,500	16,69,000	66,06,500
Actual	51,01,750	25,45,000	76,46,750
Better than Estimate	1,64,250	8,76,000	10,40,250

Five sales of Bengal opium and five months' passed duty on opium exported from Bombay.

TO END OF AUGUST.	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	2,33,75,000	80,44,000	3,14,19,000
Actual	2,51,20,585	93,21,000	3,44,41,585
Better than Estimate	17,45,585	12,77,000	30,22,585